THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 119

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

GOLD PLAYS MIGHTY PART IN ALL AGES

Metal Has Been Known and Valued From Very Earliest Civilizations

IS VITAL FACTOR IN FINANCE FIELD

Taken With Silver, All Banking and Fiscal Problems Revolve Around It

Problems of gold and silver, banking and currency, filled many debates in the last Congress, and are now intimately connected with the fiscal questions of the present unemployment emergency in the United States. They are also being investigated by experts of the League of Nations and by bankers, economists and even governments throughout the world.

To define terms and explain some of the questions at issue, the following Gold Primer has been prepared. It aims to present in everyday language the basic facts of the problem:

Q. How long has gold been esteemed?

A. Ever since the days of the earliest known civilizations.

Q. Why was it esteemed?

A. Then, as now, partly because it was durable, useful and beautiful; and partly because the supply was limited.

Q. Who first used gold as coins?

A. Probably the Greeks of Lydia, Asia Minor, 2600 years ago. The first Lydian coins were made of electrum—a mixture of gold and silver. Crœsus, King of Lydia, whose name is still synonymous with riches, replaced the electrum coinage by a pure gold and silver one.

Money Takes Other Forms

Q. Have any other commodities ever been used as money?

A. Yes; various articles that are transferable and limited in supply have been used. Oxen were units of value 3000 years ago and still are in parts of Africa. Sheep at one time were "small change." Copper pots, beaver skins, shells or wampum and many other objects have been used.

Q. What is money?

A. Money is a measure and store of value, and a convenient means of exchange.

Q. How long has gold been a general basis for money?

A. For about 2000 years, silver was the chief, though by no means the only, medium. Gold began to supplant it some 200 years ago, but the real swing toward gold has come since

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Hoover Dam Lake To Drive Out 300 Nevada Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—New homes for some 300 Nevada farmers are being sought as engineers gather near Las Vegas, Nev., to begin construction of Hoover Dam. The land all about their present homes in the Moapa and Virgin Valleys will be inundated when the great dam begins to back up the Colorado River.

The agricultural extension service of the University of Nevada is already beginning to search about for farm lands suitable to the residents of these valleys, in the hope that they may be encouraged to remain citizens of this State. Although it will be more than five years before water is expected to reach the valleys, the Government is expected to pay cash for the land considerably before that time, and Nevada officials believe that early preparations for the transfer of farmers to new lands will tend to prevent their wandering off with liquid capital to other sections.

Many of those who will have to move are desirous of remaining in Nevada, according to Cecil W. Creel, director of the extension service and secretary of the federal committee which is appraising the lands to be flooded. Investigations are already being made, he said, concerning the possibility of lands in northwestern Nevada, Pahranagat Valley, and other locations, filling the needs of the farmers.

Some farmers, he stated, will take up new lands farther up the Moapa Valley through transference of water rights now held in the lower reaches of the valley.

Final sessions of the appraisal committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to place a value on holdings in Nevada and Arizona which will be covered by water, began recently at Las Vegas. A total of 14,000 acres in both the states will be appraised and taken over by the Federal Government. Prices are fixed by the committee and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who is empowered to make an official offer to the landowners. If the offer is not accepted, the owners have recourse to the Federal Court at Las Vegas, but no legal action is anticipated by the committee.

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Intensive Drive on Bootlegging Aliens to Go On, Doak Asserts

Campaign Against Illicit Invasion of Foreign Workers to Proceed Without Let-Up Under Procedure That Observes 'Spirit of Immigration Law'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16—A comprehensive picture of the far-flung defenses of American territory against illicit invasion of aliens was outlined here today by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor.

Organized gangs are now engaged in bootlegging aliens into the United States, at from $100 to $500 a head, Mr. Doak charges, and in many instances the traffic in aliens has become more profitable than the traffic in liquor.

At the same time, utilizing the increased appropriations from Congress, the Labor Department is carrying on the most intensive campaign in history against those aliens who have managed to illegally enter the United States. By the end of the year a new high record of deportations will have been set, it is believed.

Under the stress of the enlarged activity and intensified drive there have been instances, according to Mr. Doak, in which individuals and organizations charge that immigration agents have overstepped the limits of legal procedure. Illegal or improper procedure is not countenanced by the prescribed rules of the service nor by the officials in charge, Mr. Doak says, and instructions have been issued that strict compliance with the law and respect for the rights of aliens must be enforced equally with those of American citizens.

At the same time Mr. Doak emphasizes that the type of alien smuggled into the United States presents a problem which cannot be handled with kid gloves, and that his department will continue to wage a relentless war both against the smuggled alien and especially against the organizers of the traffic, many of whom rarely if ever enter the United States.

For example, evidence sustains the charge, Mr. Doak says, that some of the 20 aliens apprehended in a recent investigation of the Finnish Workers' Educational Association, New York City, Feb. 14, 1931, were smuggled into the country by such a band, carrying on organized violation of the immigration law on a commercial basis.

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MITCHELL WARNS AGAINST EVASION OF TRUST LAWS

Attorney-General Declares Trade Slump No Reason for Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16 — The Government will be unsympathetic to any evasion of the anti-trust laws in the interest of business recovery, William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, told the Law School Association of the University of Minnesota last night.

"The Attorney-General has no authority," he said, "to declare a moratorium on anti-trust laws because business is not prosperous, and no business man should persuade himself that public officials should wink at violations of the anti-trust laws because it may be thought that methods condemned by those laws, if temporarily allowed, would more quickly improve conditions.

Attempts of industries, such as the oil industry, which are suffering from overproduction, to improve conditions by forming combinations to limit production were specifically mentioned by Mr. Mitchell.

"Combinations and agreements covering an entire industry and intended to restrict production have a direct purpose," he asserted. "They will have the ultimate effect of raising prices and if the combinations are to be permitted, the public must have something to say about the prices to be charged. I have never been able to discover, and no one has ever been able to suggest, how combinations of this kind may be permitted without forcing the Government into the business of fixing or regulating, or at least in some way determining, the prices to be charged the public."

Enforcement of the anti-trust laws is one of the five major problems which the Department of Justice has had to deal with during the past two years, Mr. Mitchell explained.

Prohibition, appointment to judicial and prosecuting offices, reorganization of the federal prison system, and acquisition of sites for public buildings were the four other problems.

In regard to prohibition Mr. Mitchell reiterated previous statements both by himself and by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition, to the effect that the Department of Justice has no intention of usurping local police power in enforcement of the dry law or any other law.

"The American people," he said, "did not intend and would not tolerate the organization of a federal police force adequate to locally, as well as nationally, police the entire country and attempt to prevent every violation of the law.

"The policy of the department is to direct the activities of the federal agencies toward the large commercial violators, leaving to the state authorities the miscellaneous local offenses."

Royalist Cheers Greet Exiled Queen

PARIS, April 16 (AP)—The former Queen Victoria of Spain, with two daughters and three sons, today was an exile in Paris.

Crowds which had gathered at the Austerlitz station greeted Victoria not as the consort of a dethroned monarch, but as still a Queen, and shouted, both in French and Spanish, "Long live the Queen," as she stepped from her railway coach.

Victoria was the first to alight from the train to the red carpet which had been laid by Spanish monarchists here for her to walk upon to a waiting automobile. After the Queen came the two Infantas, Christina and Beatrice, and behind them the three sons.

Queen Victoria bowed gracefully right and left and then, gathering her children about her, walked to the exit of the station where another crowd, held in check by police with difficulty, cheered her.

The exiled Queen wore a dark blue wool coat and a dark blue small hat with a white ribbon band. She carried a big bouquet of red and yellow tulips —the colors of Royal Spain. Her two daughters both had on brown coats and closely fitting hats.

EVENING SCHOOLS READY TO SEND OUT 844 PUPILS

Graduation Exercises to Mark Close of About 25 Weeks of Study

Diplomas will be awarded to 407 graduates of Boston evening high schools and 437 pupils of evening elementary schools at exercises to be held in 22 schools throughout the city this evening. The Central Evening High School will continue its courses until June 4. Approximately 9000 certificates of proficiency in study will also be awarded to faithful evening school students.

The exercises will mark the close of approximately 25 weeks of study since the opening of the term last September. Recitations, readings, musical selections and addresses by persons prominent in civic affairs before the presentation of diplomas will comprise the exercises.

Prominent among the speakers at the various schools will be Miss Agnes Knox Black, professor at the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, who will address graduates of the Prescott W. Lincoln evening school, and Miss Ruth M. Stevens, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts, who will speak on "Our Community: What We Owe to It," before the graduating class of the Girls' Evening Commercial High School.

Exercises are to be held at 8 o'clock at the following schools: Brighton, Charlestown Commercial High, including the Charlestown High and Washington Evening School branches, Dorchester Commercial High, East Boston Commercial High, Hyde Park, Roxbury Commercial High, South Boston Commercial High, West Roxbury Commercial High, Washington Irving, Evening Opportunity School, Rigelow, Comins, Dearborn, Edward Everett, Eliot, Franklin, Grover Cleveland, Joseph H. Barnes, Phillips Brooks, Roger Wolcott, Washington, Girls' Commercial High and Frederic W. Lincoln.

Djabo Tribesmen 'Drum-Flash' News

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 16—News travels fast among the Djabo tribesmen of Nimiah, Liberia, according to the story told here by a pair of University of Chicago anthropologists upon returning from an expedition. One of the explorers was a native, having run away as a boy 20 years ago. Through some mysterious channel the natives heard of his plan to return six months before he arrived.

How the news got halfway across the world was one thing, but once it reached Liberia it was spread by a wireless system of communication that antedates modern radio, and even electricity. This is a system of drums, made of hollowed sections of trees, by which messages are "telegraphed" as much as 40 miles per drum and then relayed by other drums.

Charles G. Blooah, son of a Djabo chieftain, who ran away from home and came here to achieve a degree at the university, was the native whose return was heralded so far in advance. He made the expedition with Dr. George Herzog, research associate at the university.

ALFONSO GETS OFFER TO GO INTO MOVIES

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—An invitation to former King Alfonso of Spain to become leading man in a motion picture portrayal of the Bourban dynasty has been cabled the deposed monarch by Sid Grauman, Los Angeles showman.

"Believe your colorful career," Mr. Grauman cabled, "could be woven into a spectacular talking picture of international importance based on the brilliant and virile Bourbon dynasty. Please cable me if you feel receptive to this thought. I believe $3,000,000 easily could be grossed on this production, a large share of which could be distributed to worthy charities in America and Spain."

TAMMANY WINS A DEFENDER IN WOMAN LEADER

Miss Annie Mathews Tries to Justify Spoils System in Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 16—Since the Tammany Tiger must live, its unsalaried district leaders must not be expected to be above accepting gifts for jobs, was the physiological slant given to the New York City political situation now under nation-wide scrutiny by Miss Annie Mathews, Tammany co-leader, with Martin J. Healy in the nineteenth (Manhattan) assembly district and one-time New York County registrar, speaking before the annual conference on public affairs of the New York City League of Women Voters yesterday.

The direct bearing of Miss Mathews' remark on the charges that motivated the sequence of investigatory procedure here since last fall has aroused wide interest. It was Mr. Healy who was indicted for violating the elective franchise law for his alleged acceptance of $10,000 from George F. Ewald, one-time magistrate and his wife for a place on the magistrates' bench in 1927.

The case was the prompting issue in the present appelate division inquiry into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx which gave impetus to the movement for the forthcoming city-wide legislative investigation. Two juries disagreed in the Healy case and the indictments against both the district leader and the Ewalds were dismissed in January.

Miss Mathews characterized the "talk about politicians" as "just humbug," since "everybody knows that political organizations must be supported and the great powerful interests contribute to the national funds."

In the case of the "hard-working" district leader, upon whom depends the organization's numerical strength, Miss Mathews asked if it was reasonable to expect him to carry on his unending drive to raise money, manage campaigns and provide captains and workers "just for love of country?" She stressed that she filed no brief for graft-taking by leaders; there was clearly a vast difference, she said, between a present afterward and a bribe beforehand.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader who has been in the forefront of the moves to bring about a city-wide investigation into New York City affairs, followed Miss Mathews on the league's program. He denounced a system which "compels judges to contribute to district leaders, all of whom have gone into court dispensing justice."

Mr. Thomas suggested that it should be "only for national and state governments to fill the appointive judgeships under them with men sympathetic to their policies and success. Mr. Thomas asserted, "you ought to have standards of conduct for your friends."

Rocket Airplane Rises 6500 Feet Then Glides Down

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 16—The first model of a rocket airplane was fired into the sky yesterday from a heath near Osnabrueck in Westphalia.

It shot 2000 meters (about 6500 feet) high, and when its driving power had been exhausted, two small planes unfolded and the cylinder, which had a length of more than five feet, glided slowly down to the earth again.

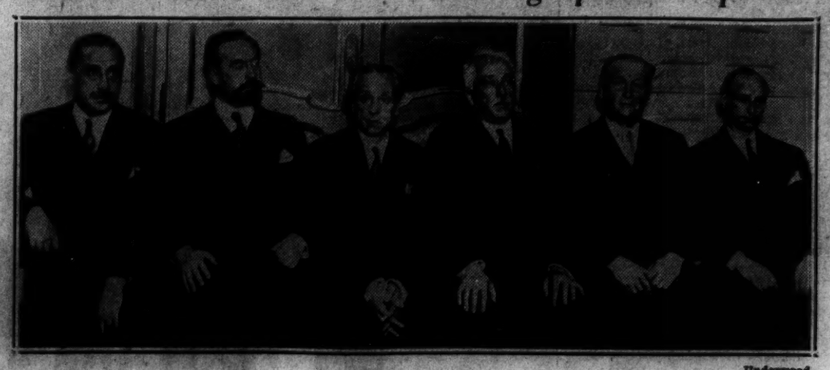
Changing of the speeding, roaring rocket into a quivering bird, gliding down to earth again, presented a remarkable spectacle. The wings lay folded close to the tail fins as long as the cylindrical rocket was speeding upward. This rocket carried a few post cards which were brought down to earth again unharmed by the heat. Several German engineers have been working for many years developing the rocket-driven craft, with which they hoped to penetrate the stratosphere at a height of 14,000 meters, where, owing to the thinness and calmness of the air, the rocket plane could proceed at a fantastic speed.

The ultimate aim is to shoot mail from Europe to the United States in something like half an hour.

The rocket shown near Osnabrueck was constructed by Reinhold Tiling, who uses ordinary powder for propulsion. The great problem to be solved is finding a mixture which will develop great power and yet burn for a long time. Speeds up to 1000 kilometers an hour (about 600 miles an hour) are to be achieved, it is said.

Others have discarded powder and use liquid oxygen and gasoline, which are mixed and shot out of an orifice in thundering flames.

Called to Stern Task of Establishing Spanish Republic



Underwood

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS WHO HAVE PLACES IN THE CABINET OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Left to Right—Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior; Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Justice; Alvarado de Albornoz, Minister of Public Works; Niceto Alcala Zamora, Provisional President; Francisco Largo Caballero, Minister of Labor; Casares Quiroga, Minister of the Navy.

Wheat Farmers Indite Plans To Absorb Surplus

Seek to Manage 1931 Crop Without Recourse to Farm Board Fund

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 16 — Three plans have been drawn up by wheat-growing farm leaders for the elimination of the 1931 wheat surplus without the use of the $500,000,000 revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board.

The proposals will be laid before President Hoover in the near future, and submitted to the Wheat Advisory Committee of the Farm Board which determines policies in this commodity.

The three plans that are under consideration for the elimination of this year's surplus are as follows:

1. For every wheat-growing farmer to withhold from the market one out of every four bushels of grain he grows. This withheld wheat he will either destroy or use on his farm.

2. Set up a "surplus control board" which will undertake to sign up the grain growers to retain on their farms 30 per cent of their crop.

3. For the stabilization corporation to take over 30 per cent of the 1931 crop and isolate it in storage. This stock will not be paid for, but each cooperative will receive a certificate entitling it to its proportion of the returns when and if the supply is sold. To pay for the storage the corporation would borrow from the Intermediate Credit Corporation.

Meeting Was Voluntary

The plans were formulated at an informal and voluntary gathering of cooperative leaders attending the recent annual meetings of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Stabilization Corporation in Chicago. The farm leaders were prompted to grapple with the problem because of their unanimous desire to preserve the farm board's revolving fund solely for future cooperative marketing activities.

Realizing that further appropriations for this fund are unlikely at the next Congress, and that the farmers themselves must take the initiative in coping with the problem of a persisting excessive grain surplus, the farm leaders drafted three propositions to this end. They are confident that, if this year's wheat crop can be moderately controlled without the use of any of the revolving fund's resources, as was necessary last year, by 1933 the farmers' cooperatives will be able to deal with the situation by themselves.

The farm leaders assert that by that time through acreage reduction and the development of cooperative marketing the farmers will control the marketing of 80 per cent of the American wheat crop. This, they declare, will do away with futures trading and establish a simple contract market.

Third Plan Most Favored

The third proposal is the most favored. It met with the approval of George F. Milnor, president of the Stabilization Corporation, and C. E. Huff, head of the grain corporation.

The sponsors of the proposal point out that while it brings the farm board and its facilities into play, a factor they consider desirable, it does not in any way entail any farm board expenditures. Storage charges they say can be managed by a loan from the Intermediate Credit Corporation which would be repaid as the grain was disposed of.

With this plan its advocates also urge a drive among southwestern

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Bryn Mawr Award Goes to Jane Addams

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, April 16

JANE ADDAMS, pioneer settlement worker and honorary president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has been awarded the $5000 prize set aside by Bryn Mawr College for "an American woman in recognition of eminent achievement."

Dr. Marion Edwards Park, president of the college, announced the award today.

Miss Addams, with Miss Ellen G. Starr, founded Hull House in Chicago in 1889. She is the second woman to receive the award, the first being Dr. M. Carey Thomas, former president of Bryn Mawr College, who retired in 1922.

DOORS OF PARIS OPEN TO SPAIN'S ROYAL EXILES

Trains Carrying Stream of Former Refugees Back to Madrid

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 16—Republican France, while wishing well to the new régime across the Pyrenees, has offered hospitable welcome to the former Bourbon rulers of Spain.

Alfonso is on his way to Paris, having disembarked almost unobserved at Marseilles at 6:30 a. m. today from the cruiser Principle Alfonso, which brought him from Cartagena.

The ex-Queen, with a numerous suite, awaits him in a Paris hotel, which has been their usual headquarters on visits to the French capital. She arrived at 9:15 a. m., today, having crossed the frontier at Hendaye last night.

Meanwhile Paris continues to witness the interesting exchange of former republican exiles for royalist sympathizers who have accompanied the Bourbons in their departure from Spain. Almost every train from Hendaye carries some Spaniards who used to foregather in the hotels and cafes of the left bank to plan the day when they could return to participate in a republican régime.

Among the most notable departures was Maj. Ramon Franco, the aviator who played a dramatic part in the unsuccessful insurrection several months ago and who is spoken of as a likely candidate for Air Minister in the new cabinet.

Arriving to take their places in the large foreign population of political exiles and expatriates which Paris always harbors are not only the aristocratic associates of the Spanish royalty but also political leaders of the old régime such as Francisco Cambo, former Minister and chief of the Regionalist Party in Barcelona, and Señor Laguiricca, former secretary of national economy.

The French Government is maintaining an attitude of perfect correctness and impartiality toward developments in Spain. The press pays striking tribute to Alfonso's likeableness and recalls with approbation his outspoken sympathy with France during the World War.

There is genuine regret that Quinones Jose Maria de Leon, Spanish Ambassador, who has tendered his resignation to the new Government, will no longer occupy his prominent position in diplomatic circles. French Royalists find some comfort in Alfonso's manifesto which, strictly speaking, is not abdication, and they hope he will some day be restored to the throne.

One question which interests France most keenly is whether the new régime can maintain unified control or whether the success of Catalan separatists will result in the establishment of federal institutions. Practically everyone hopes the Spanish experiment in self-government will be a success, but the qualifications of the new rulers are seriously questioned.

Several French observers point out that the Spanish revolution is the first in history to be brought about in an entirely peaceable manner as the result of municipal elections.

Among those who accompanied the former Queen from Madrid was the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, her sister-in-law.

TROTZKY GETS NEW HOME

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 16 (AP)—Leon Trotzky, exiled Soviet leader, and his family, left the Island Prinkipo today to make his home at Moda, facing the Sea of Marmora.

Spain's Church Freedom Ends Long Bondage

None but Roman Catholic Edifices Could Be in Any Way Indicated

By HORSFALL CARTER

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 16 — Among the first measures of the provisional government of the Spanish Republic none is more commented upon or likely to have greater repercussions than that providing for freedom of worship.

Religious tolerance, announced in the initial ministerial statement, is to be formally ordained in a decree now being prepared by Fernando de Los Rios, Minister of Justice. The decree will also provide for the secularization of cemeteries.

The feeling of the country which is predominantly Roman Catholic and traditionally ruled by its priests can well be imagined. Murmurings have already begun against the state of affairs which will be very different from that existing previously.

The Constitution of 1876, it is true, authorizes the practice of other religions, provided only that the supremacy of the Roman Catholic faith is respected. This guarantee of tolerance, however, was not always translated into practice as is well known, and, without mentioning concrete cases of religious persecution, no Protestant or other church and no Synagogue was permitted to exhibit publicly its identity—in some way or other it had to be camouflaged—nor to ring bells or otherwise disturb Spain's Roman Catholic serenity.

Propaganda for non-Catholic forms of religion has never been permitted by authorities and has been attempted only in a very unobtrusive manner. This situation has admittedly conformed to the views of the numerical majority of Spaniards if not the more cultivated and sensible.

Several ecclesiastics, sensing the approaching storm, have lately allied themselves with the Republican cause and the clerical stronghold, Toledo, for instance, gave a Republican majority in last Sunday's election, but these facts have not the significance they appear to have.

Voting was the result of very special circumstances and clerical monarchism was submerged beneath a flood of opposition proceeding from a host of varied causes.

Several constituent leaders who nominally favor a monarchy voted the anti-dynastic ticket, but are now regretting their action in common with many other voters who did not expect actual overthrow of the Government.

The Provisional President, Niceto Alcala Zamora, is a loyal Roman Catholic, but broad-minded enough to support in a talk with the Papal Nuncio yesterday the ministerial decision that the church should confine itself to its evangelical work and hold aloof from all politics. It is unlikely, too, that other stalwarts of the Republican cause will allow religious orders to retain their privileges which under the Parliament régime and still more under the dictatorship have been considerable.

Other early decrees include cancellation of the unpopular 1928 penal code and other penal measures of dictatorship, in addition to establishment of a new Ministry of Communication.

Personnel of the first Government of the Catalan state has been announced and the Separatist leader, Francisco Macia, is on his way to Madrid to sever his relations with the Cabinet pending formation of a federal Spanish state.

New Runs by Wood .43M.P.H.UnderDon

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 16 (AP)—In two measured runs over the Indian Creek 1-mile course here today, Gar Wood came within .43 mile per hour of equaling Kaye Don's world motorboat speed record of 103.49 miles per hour. Mr. Wood's average for the two fastest of his five runs was 103.069 miles per hour.

Mr. Wood made his fastest time on the fifth run, when his Miss America IX was clocked at 103.940. Coupled with his fourth run of 102.990, his average two-way speed was 103.069.

Immediately after his fifth run, Mr. Wood said he would replenish his supply of oxygen, which he forced into his engines, and probably would make other attempts at the record later in the day.

The Last of the Bourbons

KING ALFONSO was the last of the Bourbons to wear a crown. This historic family took its name from Bourbon l'Archambault, now a sleepy little township in the very middle of France. Ancient buildings here still recall the day when it was the chief city of one of the largest baronies of France in the tenth century.

The ancestor of the royal house of Bourbon was Anthony de Bourbon, who in 1554 married the heiress of Navarre, a little kingdom straddling the Pyrenees that finally split in two. The southern half went to Spain, the northern to France. Anthony was King of Navarre.

Anthony's son became King of France as Henry IV, one of the most picturesque figures of history, champion of the Protestant Huguenots during the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Henry's son was Louis XIII. He was father of Louis XIV, who reigned during the greatest age of French literature and French political influence in Europe. Then followed, in direct line, Louis XV and Louis XVI, well known for his part in the French Revolution. The latter's brothers, on the Royalist restoration, reigned as Louis XVIII and Charles X, respectively—the last Bourbons to rule in France.

The first Bourbon to rule Spain was Philip V, a grandson of Louis XIV of France. His succession in 1746 was heralded by the historic War of the Spanish Succession. Since Philip's reign the family held to the throne, precariously and with several breaks, until Alfonso XIII.

Princes of the Bourbons remain, but no princedoms.

SPAIN OPENS NEW REGIME IN HIGH HOPES

Country Generally Quiet and Army Generals Pledge Support

ALFONSO ISSUES PARTING MESSAGE

Denies Any Renunciation of Royal Rights—Acted to Prevent Disaster

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 16—The Republican Cabinet is setting soberly about the gigantic task of starting the wheels of government once more after what is probably the most peaceful revolution in history.

Throughout the country all reports testify to the general calm and determination on the part of the people to carry out a sincere and dignified readjustment to the new order. Although the people have been letting off steam for two days to their hearts' content, today Madrid presents its normal aspect.

No praise is too high for the example of civic orderliness and responsibility which the Spanish people from the former King and Queen down to the humblest bootblack have given to the world.

Leaders of the new régime have been entirely successful in preventing an assault upon the Royal Palace by hooligan elements. A large placard suspended on the Palace says: "Don't damage this building in any way. It is yours." Alfonso himself sent a parting message to the people which affords much food for thought and opens the question of the return of the Bourbon dynasty.

Text of Alfonso's Manifesto

"I have lost the love of my people," the message said, "but my conscience tells me that the disaffection will not be permanent.

"A King can make mistakes and I have erred myself sometimes, but our country always has shown itself generous toward faults which are not malicious.

"I am the King of all Spaniards and I could have employed other means to fight my adversaries, but I wished to avoid civil war.

"I renounce none of my rights because they are the heritage of history and one day I shall have to answer for their preservation. I await the true expression of my people, and while I wait for the nation to speak, I deliberately suspend the exercise of royal prerogative and take myself out of Spain. Thus she is the sole mistress of her destinies.

"I still believe that I am doing my duty as dictated by my love for my country. My only aim even in the most critical circumstances has been to serve the public interest."

This statement is characteristic of Alfonso and will not necessarily have any further consequences. But it is of tremendous significance and when it is published in Madrid—the papers have not yet published it—it will arouse many conjectures.

Disorderly Acts Stopped

The people breaking their chains—for that is the popular interpretation of the revolution—doubtless entitled the crowds to a brief spell of saturnalia. And yesterday in the streets with street car and subway services suspended and all office work abandoned there was rejoicing and relaxation such as in recent times was only paralleled by Nov. 11, 1918.

Apart from wanton destruction of objects symbolizing the old order which was at once stopped as soon as known by the more responsible Republican leaders, and the pillaging of the Young Fascist headquarters, no untoward incident occurred here.

In Barcelona the prison incidents already reported had no sequel and discovery of bombs, rifles and revolvers in a Young Fascist center was not followed by anything more serious than the pillaging which has occurred in Madrid.

In Bilbao were minor disturbances due to the liberation of prisoners and in this highly industrialized part of Spain an inflow of Communists demonstrated in favor of Soviet Russia.

Monarchist Circles Quiet

The complete calm of Monarchist elements is being interpreted either as exceptional and deliberate restraint or as lack of moral fiber. That the former interpretation is nearer the fact is suggested by the behavior of the loyalist group which accompanied the Queen and the remainder of the royal family on their journey. They hushed every attempt at acclamation likely to provoke trouble.

With the admirable control which has marked the last few days loyalists will probably not lift a finger at present against establishing the government. It will receive sufficient opportunity to demonstrate its own incapacity, if it is actually incapable, of carrying on the government and then Conservatives will return to full force.

Following the action of the head of the civil guard, whose offer of support to the new rule was the decisive factor which averted a military coup Tuesday, other principal army officials have offered loyal support. The ships now carry Republican colors.

The present Madrid Republican Government is naturally facing much criticism from the more extreme ele-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

HELP FOR BLIND ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN REVIEWED

World Conference Hears What Is Being Done in the Far East

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 16—Although the blind have been systematically educated in Japan for 54 years, increasing competition, following the introduction of western civilization into the Orient, makes the problem of providing employment for them very difficult, Umaji Akiba, director of the Tokyo School for the Blind, said, in an address at the World Conference on Work for the Blind at the Pennsylvania Hotel today. Formerly blind persons were in a class of their own, and had a monopoly of certain occupations, he said, whereas now competition has become so keen "that some seeing people are now obliged to invade even the particular field of the blind."

Some blind persons in Japan have distinguished themselves in literary work and others have been very successful in music, he said. Besides giving them thorough education in the particular branches in which they excel, unjust prejudices concerning their ability to work hard and live well with the social background they secure must, he held, be overcome.

"Lastly, we shall have to pay great attention to their spiritual education," he continued, "and to let them catch the broadest viewpoint, for the blind are often in unfortunate and trying surroundings and are apt to be depressed or desperate and, sometimes, too easily affected or tempted by others, due to their limited experience. Education can help to make up for the loss of sight, and suitable and active work can help them forget it, but nothing can compensate for their misfortune as well as the light of spirit and the blessing of God, not to mention the eternal benefit given thereby."

Chinese Problems Urgent

George B. Fryer, superintendent of the Institute for the Chinese Blind in Shanghai, declared that their problems in China are urgent.

"What little is done for them and what little has so far been accomplished against overwhelming odds augurs well for the future," he said. "The lack of funds, the lack of trained teachers and helpers, the ignorance of the masses and even the nonchalance of the governments themselves are almost insurmountable odds with which we have to contend.

"I am returning to China confident that through this conference the tide has turned in their favor, and before it flows very far, world-wide activities will be set in motion that will put the welfare of the millions of helpless blind in Japan, India, China and other Asiatic countries on a par with the excellent activities that are being carried on for their welfare in the leading countries represented in this wonderful assembly before me."

The problem of providing employment for blind persons in Italy has been met by establishment of special workshops by order of Premier Benito Mussolini, Lieut. Aurelio Nicolodi, head of the Work for the Blind in Italy, said. While Mr. Mussolini said he would have preferred to place them in industry generally, Lieutenant Nicolodi said, the unfavorable economic conditions made it undesirable at this time.

"It is necessary to emphasize the fact that these workshops will not be controlled by private speculation," he continued, "and will enjoy certain fiscal privileges, and for these reasons will be able to insure for the blind operative a sufficient wage, certainly not inferior to that normally earned by a good seeing worker."

Frank C. Bryan, manager of the Howe Memorial Press, Boston, Mass., discussed the development of printing for the blind in this country, and Dr. Edward E. Allen, director of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., discussed museums for the blind.

Literature Provided

At the luncheon session of the meeting of the American Association of Workers for the Blind today, Mrs. Walter Price, of the southeastern Pennsylvania chapter of the American Red Cross, told what that organization was doing in providing literature for blind persons.

"The American Red Cross in 1921 adopted Braille transcribing as one of its peace time activities," she said. "Most of the work done has been hand copied books of fiction, poetry, autobiography, history and science, along with text books for students and reference books for individual insurance agents and professional men.

"The activity has been constantly growing, so that at this time 184 of our chapters located in 42 states have produced 2038 volumes covering 541 titles. The production for the past year amounts to 219,084 pages of which 183,706 pages were proof-read by paid blind experts, thus affording a not inconsiderable income to those who but a few years ago were considered to be wholly dependent upon others for support.

"Student aid is becoming an increasingly important branch of our work, and during the year more than 35,000 pages of Braille have been produced for students in high schools and colleges spread over 16 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands."

Etta Josselyn Giffin, director of the National Library for the Blind, said the library had 8425 Braille publications for circulation among its 1700 blind readers in all part of this country, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, the Philippines and Mexico. Of this number 6700 were English books, 444 foreign books, 365 periodicals and 916 music scores, she said.

The proceedings of the World Conference on Work for the Blind are being conducted in English, but interpreters in various languages are available. The Filene-Findley translator system, used at meetings of the League of Nations to furnish instantaneous translations, is being used. Delegates, by wearing headphones, may have the speaker's words relayed to them during his speech by an interpreter in any of the major languages.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WHEAT FARMERS INDITE PLANS TO ABSORB SURPLUS

(Continued from Page 1)

winter wheat growers to cut acreage next year by 20 per cent. Money for such a campaign would be obtained from the farm board, also to be repaid when the surplus holding was sold.

If winter wheat production can be cut appreciably next year and the progress already achieved in reducing acreage in summer wheat areas be maintained coöperative farm leaders declare that in two years the wheat crop will reach domestic consumption proportions and this phase of the farm problem will be on the way to solution.

Grain coöperative leaders admit that the key to their problem is in persuading the winter wheat producers to cut their acreage. The Northwest cut 15 per cent this year, they declare. Next year this will be materially increased. If the southwestern winter wheat growers will join the movement and slash their 1932 production the way is open, leaders say, to maintaining a stabilized market through coöperative control of the marketing facilities.

In addition to the formulating of the three plans the Chicago gathering also took the extremely significant action of not urging stabilization of the 1931 wheat crop, and not asking for either the debenture or the equalization fee. They agreed that stabilization was effective in maintaining a price above world levels but saw that such operations this year would mean the absorption of the farm board's revolving fund which they oppose.

This fund, they declared, should be preserved to accomplish the really lasting work the farm board is doing, organizing the farmers in marketing coöperatives. At present the revolving fund amounts to $400,000,000, with the final $100,000,000 being available July 1. To the $400,000,000 has been added $3,125,000 that the board has made in interest on loans to coöperatives. Advances to coöperatives to date amount to $465,800,000, of which $174,500,000 has been repaid, leaving outstanding $291,300,000. The board has at present on hand in actual cash $111,600,000.

In their formal action in Chicago the coöperative leaders declared that all they asked of the Government was to assist in controlling the 1931 crop situation. They did not ask for financial aid but for the extension of facilities along the line suggested in the third plan for the absorption of this year's surplus.

Excellent Crop Expected

This year's crop, it is estimated, due to exceptionally fine climatic conditions this last winter, will be as large, if not larger, than that of 1930. It is estimated that this condition will result in cutting grain prices down to 25 cents a bushel in Montana and North Dakota after July 1, when the new crop comes in.

The Wheat Advisory Committee, at its meeting in Chicago recently, indorsed the efforts of the farm board in aiding in coping with the surplus problem, and called upon growers to coöperate in curtailing production "and controlling the flow of wheat to the market." Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the committee and have just been filed with the board.

Referring to the recent announcement that wheat stabilization purchases will not be made from the 1931 crop, the committee said, "we realize the impracticability of the continued control of a surplus year after year by the Grain Stabilization Corporation without an effort on the part of the producers toward production control."

"The present indications," the resolutions continued, "are that with an average wheat crop this year prices obtainable will be far below the cost of production, causing great loss and hardship to American farmers."

In regard to production and marketing control, the committee "resolved, that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, its stockholder members, the members of such stockholder associations and all other wheat producers be urged to carry on a definite and forceful campaign not only toward the reduction of wheat acreage, but also for the limitation and control of the marketing of the 1931 crop."

Taking It Up a Notch or Two

French Grain Magnate Sees Hope for Future

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Jules Fribourg, Paris grain magnate, yesterday expressed the opinion that the world grain situation, depressed by oversupply and low prices and complicated by Russian shipments, would right itself through the normal workings of economic forces.

Mr. Fribourg said he believed a return to a wheat price level which would be just to all might come in two or three years, or even much sooner, depending largely on the size of the crops. He expressed confidence also that American farmers would be able to compete on even terms with Russian wheat growers because of the high efficiency of production in America.

Mexico and Uruguay Recognize 'New' Spain

MADRID, April 16 (AP)—Alejandro Lerroux, Minister of State in the new Republican Government, today announced that Mexico and Uruguay had recognized the new republic. He added that Argentina will follow suit.

SPAIN OPENS NEW REGIME IN HIGH HOPES

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, especially for allowing complete immunity for the royal family, but it has so far resisted all pressure, and no doubt its moderation has the support of public opinion.

Spanish Soviet Republic Envisaged by Moscow

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, April 16—Calling its leading article "End of the Spanish Monarchy," Pravda, Communist organ, today forecasts that the Spanish Communist Party, although weak, will "quickly be transformed into a mass party to mobolize millions of toilers under its banner and lead them in a struggle for a Spanish Soviet republic."

Spanish Communists, according to Pravda, must exploit growing revolutionary events and "concentrate all efforts, exposing before the masses the true rôle of Republicans of all shades, and fighting them and their socialist and anarchist agents."

These suggestions follow a detailed analysis of the Spanish revolutionary movement which, according to Pravda, originated in the fact that Spain is one of the weakest links among European states and fell especially because of the economic crisis.

As other factors making for a revolutionary situation, which, in Pravda's opinion, the Republican leaders cannot control, the newspaper mentions concentration of most of the country's land in the hands of a small class of landowners and separatist aspirations in the Basque and Catalonian regions.

Pravda declares the "Republican and Socialist Ministers will not give land to peasants, bread and social insurance workers, or national liberation to Catalans and Basques.

Serious Riots Reported

GIBRALTAR, April 16 (AP)—Riots in many towns in southern Spain were reported here today, some of them with serious consequences. At Malaga the building of the newspaper, the Union Mercantil, was burned with considerable damage. Several fatalities were reported from Morocco and many were wounded in a riot which took place outside the office of the high commissioner, following the official's refusal to hoist the Republican flag.

Motor Fleet Guarded

MADRID, April 16 (AP)—All of Alfonso's personal property, including a fleet of 15 automobiles, will be carefully preserved and delivered to whomever he designates. More than 1000 servants and workmen living at the palace grounds will be allowed to continue there until jobs under the Republic are found for them.

TRUST FIRMS REPORT RECORD IN PAST YEAR

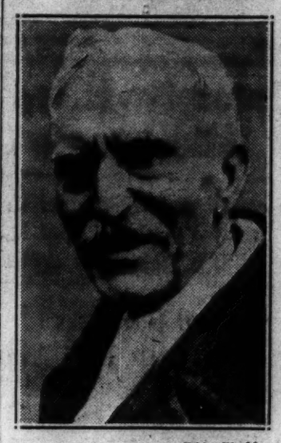
AUGUSTA, Ga., April 16 (AP)—Members of the executive council of the American Bankers Association in closing session yesterday were told by Gilbert T. Stephenson, president of the trust company division, that 1930 was the most successful year in the history of trust companies of the United States.

H. Lane Young, chairman of the agricultural committee, reported that 45 state bankers associations now have agricultural committees. During the year, he said, more than 7000 farmers and rural boys and girls have undertaken definite projects of farm improvement through the influence of bankers.

HONDURAS CABINET RESIGNS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 16 (By U. P.)—The Cabinet of President Mejia Colindres resigned yesterday.

Provisional President of Catalan Republic



Wide World
FRANCISCO MACIA

MACIA TAKES HELM IN CATALAN STATE

BARCELONA, April 16 (AP)—A provision government in the Republic of Catalonia was announced yesterday with Francisco Macia as President.

Members of the Cabinet are:

Minister of Domestic Policies, Ventura Gassoll.

Minister of Public Instruction, Rafael Campolons.

Minister of Defense, Juan Casanova.

Minister of Economy, Señor Sensa.

Minister of Public Works, Vidal Rosell.

Minister of the Treasury, Casaneuva Girault.

Minister of Commerce, Manuel Navarro.

ALFONSO'S ACTION LAUDED BY PRESS

LIMA, Peru, April 16 (By U. P.)—Newspapers here were almost unanimous in approving the establishment of a Spanish Republic.

"The King gave ample proof of his political intelligence when he did not prolong the agony whose inexorable termination could only have been the proclamation of the Republic," El Comercio, conservative morning publication, said.

The Spanish people, declared La Prensa, have given the world a beautiful lesson in democracy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 16 (By U. P.)—"Spain will emerge rejuvenated and greater," predicted the Diario da Noticias. "An indication of this is the manner in which the last King left the throne—with a noble gesture which represents the cavalier spirit of the nation."

Jornal do Brasil expressed the hope that "Spain will show herself worthy of the victory of its old Republican ideals."

LISBON, Port., April 16 (AP)—Proclamation of a republic in Spain was given considerable space in the press here yesterday while Portugal watched with interest events in the neighboring country. A group of Spanish youths marched through the streets of Lisbon shouting "Long live the Republic."

The newspaper Seculo printed six pages of news about the new republic but offered no editorial comment. Diario da Noticias, referring to the abdication of the former King, said:

"This was a kingly gesture, the last act of a great King and perhaps a clever move, too—the only clever move he could have made at the moment."

BRAZIL FOREST SURVEY ENDS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 16 (AP)—A group of American forestry experts, headed by Wheeler Cox, sailed for New York yesterday, having completed a survey for the Brazilian Government.

SUN-TESTED
Wallpapers
ALL NEW 1931 DESIGNS
SELECTION OF 800 PATTERNS
KYANIZE VARNISHES ENAMELS
Dries in Four Hours . . .
ALLIED PAINT STORES
133 BROADWAY . . . LAWRENCE
153 ESSEX STREET . . . SALEM
6 HIGH STREET . . . DANVERS

New Power Mowers . . . Exclusive Features

Coldwell "L-Twin" Motor Lawn Mowers and Rollers.
Mulch and mow simultaneously 4 to 6 acres a day.
May be fitted with two 28-inch auxiliary gang units which increase its cutting to 80 inches.
Riding rolls as extra equipment.

COLDWELL Power Lawn Mowers and Rollers completely eclipse all previous achievements of the lawn mower industry. No other machines are built the Coldwell way, and no others have the same advanced engineering features and the same dependability. Elsewhere, no other power mowers can match Coldwell for mowing and rolling your lawn so quickly, easily, efficiently and economically. There's a size and style suited for any lawn rolling and mowing problem at the price you want to pay. Your dealer will demonstrate. No obligation. Write to factory for descriptive literature.

Full line of Hand Mowers, Power Mowers and Horse-Mowers

COLDWELL DEPENDABLE LAWN MOWERS

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.

In Canada—Taylor-Forbes Co., Ltd., Guelph

Clearance Sale of Floor Display Pieces

COLONIAL and ANTIQUE REPRODUCTIONS

ALSO

Exceptional Values in Box Springs Hair and Inner-Spring Mattresses to fit the Colonial 4-post Solid Mahogany and Maple hand-carved Beds.

INSPECTION INVITED

Metropolitan Furniture Co. OF BOSTON

689-691 BOYLSTON STREET

Corner of Exeter, Near Public Library and Copley Subway Stations

GAGE AND STETSON HATS FOR Women

A Charming Stetson Hat $8.50

A Gage Hat in Charmeuse Straw $7.50

Hats of unusual distinction . . . made with painstaking care in smart models created by Stetson and Gage style experts . . . buoyant styles that you admire instantly when you see their effect when worn. Many new colorings and your own headsize. Stetson Hats $8.50 to $10.00. Gage Hats $5.00 to $7.50.

In Both Felt and Straw

Dry Cold Storage for Furs and Clothing
Rate: 3% of Value

Geo. L. Griffin & Son, Inc.

Over Thirty-Two Years on Washington Street
368-370 Washington Street, Boston

Ralph N. Griffin, Pres.
Opposite Bromfield Street

$5000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

JUST WRITE LIST OF 15 BEST BAB-O USES

The BAB-O $5,000 Cash Prize Contest is open to all. It is easy to win and everybody has an equal chance. Just write a list of 15 best BAB-O uses. Be sure to read carefully the "Suggested Uses" for BAB-O at the right of this column. Each paragraph in the "Suggested Uses" listed will be accepted as one use. You can substitute new uses if you desire, but send in only 15 uses.

Prizes will not be awarded on hand-writing or spelling. You can use pencil, pen or typewriter, but write on one side of paper only.

YOU CAN WIN

Time is no essence in this Contest. The last list sent in stands just as good a chance to win a prize as the first list. Artistic, fancy or uniquely arranged lists stand no better chance than your plain, simple list.

The Judges are impartial household economic authorities. No one connected with B. T. Babbitt, Inc., makers of BAB-O, or members of his or her family can enter this Contest.

The $5,000 Cash Prizes will be given to those who submit the list of 15 best uses for BAB-O in the opinion of the Judges, whose decision will be final.

To win a cash prize you do not have to be a user of BAB-O, the wonderful magic powder for enamel, porcelain, etc.

If two or more contestants tie for any prize, each of those tying will be given the *full* cash amount of that prize. The Contest will end June 15, 1931.

ENTER THE CONTEST NOW!

Be sure to write plainly your name, street address, city and state at the head of your list.

We cannot undertake to return any entries or enter into correspondence concerning them.

Send your list of 15 best BAB-O uses without delay to: BAB-O Contest Dept. 97, 386—4th Ave., New York City.

560 CASH PRIZES

1st Prize	$1000	5th & 6th $50 each	$100
2nd Prize	500	Four Prizes $25 each	100
3rd Prize	200	Fifty Prizes $10 each	500
4th Prize	100	100 Prizes $5 each	2,500
		Total 560 Prizes	$5,000

Some suggested uses for BAB-O

Note—Select 15 paragraphs and arrange them in your list, in the order of their importance.

BATHROOM—Tubs, tiles, fixtures, bowls.
FLOORING — Linoleum, tile, marble, wooden.
GAS and oil burners.
GOLF balls and clubs.
BRASS, copper, nickel, woodenware, etc.
CLEANS bric-a-brac, piano keys, mirrors.
METAL window screens, windows, shades, sills.
REMOVES ink, grime, grease, paint from hands.
PORCELAIN refrigerators, ice boxes.
REMOVES iodine stains on rubber articles.
KITCHEN—Ranges, sinks, fixtures, pots, pans, etc.
RUBBER — Mats, rugs, raincoats, hot water & ice bags.
FOR enamel, porcelain.
PANTRY—Dishes, glassware, steel cutlery, spoons.
FOR oil and grease stains.
CLEANS inkstands, pens.
REMOVES rust.
MARBLE door sills, steps.
TAKES ink stains out of carpets.
POLISHES aluminum.
REMOVES rust from roller and ice skates.
AUTOS—Bumpers, hood, windshield, running board, rubber mats, etc.
CLEANS milk bottles.
REMOVES iodine stains from the skin.
POLISHES metal door knobs, push buttons.
CLEANS soda fountains, glasses, dishes, utensils.
RENEWS white canvas shoes, panama hats.
CHILDREN'S badly soiled clothes (light solution).
CLEANS eye glasses, false teeth plates.
REMOVES clinging adhesive tape.
BOATS, YACHTS—Railings, decks, fixtures, etc.
USE proper solution for painted walls.
CLEANS metal signs.

BAB-O brightens bathrooms works like magic all over the house

P. S. Use Babbitt's Lye for clogged drain pipes

VERIFICATION OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

To comply with the law (chapter 168—section 28) savings bank depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.

THE FOLLOWING MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL VERIFY IN

APRIL

BOSTON
Boston Penny Savings Bank
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank
Dorchester Savings Bank
Eliot Savings Bank
Franklin Savings Bank
Hibernia Savings Bank
Home Savings Bank
Massachusetts Savings Bank
Provident Institution for Savings
South Boston Savings Bank
Suffolk Savings Bank
Union Savings Bank
Wildey Savings Bank

ARLINGTON
Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank

BROOKLINE
Brookline Savings Bank

CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge Savings Bank
Cambridgeport Savings Bank
East Cambridge Savings Bank
North Avenue Savings Bank

BOOKS SENT BY MAIL WILL BE PROMPTLY RETURNED

An Accepted Fact

GUARANTEED Value

Smartly styled wing tip oxford. Black or tan calf $6

A refined style of imported black calf. Also carried in tan $7

MILLIONS of men in all walks of life are endorsing W. L. Douglas shoes. There must be a reason!

The superior quality, style and value of these shoes is an accepted fact. Every pair solid leather construction throughout.

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY TO YOU, WITH THE FAMOUS GUARANTEE OF VALUE STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

Come in today! Over 100 smart Spring styles from which to make your selection.

Cuniform Arch Shoes $8 and $8.50

Support the arch. A corrective shoe for men, combining comfort with smart style.

FOR WOMEN New Spring Styles

BOYS AND GIRLS $3, $3.50 and $4

$5 $6 and $7

W. L. DOUGLAS

AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES

*635 WASHINGTON STREET Opposite Essex Street
**38 HANOVER STREET Near Scollay Square
**156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., One Block South of Boylston St.
BOSTON

**Stores Open Evenings *Open Saturday Evenings

Factories at Brockton, Mass.
Stores in principal cities throughout the country and reliable dealers everywhere.

BOSTON GARDEN IS TURNED INTO BIG MODEL HOME

All the Latest Things in Household Equipment Are on Exhibition

Boston Garden has been transformed this week into a monster model home containing everything in the way of up-to-date household equipment from electrical apparatus which automatically shuts off the radio while the telephone is answered to "miniature" washing machines for small apartments.

The exhibition, which is designated as the second annual Modern Homes Exposition, opened early last evening and will continue through April 22.

Leading local and national manufacturers have brought to the Boston public the newest inventions in household equipment and visitors to the show last evening expressed amazement at some of the electrical contrivances which have been developed for lightening the burdens of housekeeping.

In the heating department, new type furnaces are shown. Gas- and oil-burning heaters prove to be popular in colors of bright red, green, pink and tan, to harmonize with whatever the surroundings may be.

From the "cellar," the visitor is taken to the kitchen, where snow-white electric refrigerators, electric stoves and gas ranges are exhibited. Cozy breakfast nooks, in robin's-egg blue, orchid and green, are included in the modern kitchen displays. The 1931 dining room has changed little from 1930 modes. With few exceptions, fancy buffets, mahogany tables, colored china and cut glassware, are most popular.

The exhibition also includes modern equipment for exterior decoration. Rustic fences, sun houses, fountains and trellises are attractively arranged to give the public ideas for outside improvements to their homes.

The culinary exhibits include jarred fruits, vegetables and jams. Proper methods of canning and preserving are explained in booklets and by salesmen. Cooking demonstrations by experienced women dieticians are also being held. A small "hall within a hall" has been erected with seats, and afternoon and evening demonstrations are given with a lecture program explaining uses of all types of household appliances.

Another interesting addition to the Exposition is an apple pie baking contest between domestic science class students in Greater Boston public schools. Girls in the contest begin with paring the apples, continuing through the complete process of mixing dough and baking. Each school in the contest has held elimination contests to determine their individual champions and in each case and winner will compete in the contest at the Garden. Winers will be judged by both the speed in which they make the pie and its quality.

It will be then that the question of whether the modern young New England miss's "pie-excellence" can compete with the pie-fame of her grandmother. A prize of $25 is to be given the winner, with smaller cash prizes to the next five winners.

Outdoor Scenes Dominate Exhibit

Outdoor scenes form the greater part of an exhibit of amateur photography which the Camera Associates of the Boston City Club are holding in the club's art gallery. The variety of subjects and the conditions under which they were photographed reveal elements of versatility and an artistic discrimination which amateur prowlings alone can produce. A practical study of the technical phases of the art, such as optics, light and development, also is apparent.

Outstanding among the 162 photographs is Leonard Crasky's "Haymaking" in which each of the three figures is naturally posed in relation to the subject as a whole. Mr. Crasky's "Following Gulls" contains a light, breezy quality. The Capitol at Washington, always a popular subject for the amateur, is splendily portrayed in a night view by Fernald Hutchins.

The ocean comes in for a variety of scenes, an action one called, "A Wave," by H. T. West, showing a breaking wave, is exceptional in its timing and clarity. Other outstanding photographs include, "Stormbound" and "A Woodland Way," by George F. Slade; Wilmot R. Evans's "Betty," a portrait: "Tamarack Branches," "Sunset," and Myriad Mountains," by Herman C. Lythgoe; J. K. Mason's "In the Swale," and "Old Trail"; "Mackerel Fishermen," by Richard E. Pope, and "Petunias," by H. L. Peace. The exhibition continues through April 18.

Capital Penalty Bills Rejected

The last of the three bills to come before the Massachusetts House of Representatives seeking to abolish capital punishment was yesterday referred to the next annual session.

C. F. Nelson, Pratt representative from Saugus, sponsor of the measure, declared that he would not contest the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee because the House already has before it a bill providing for appointing a special committee to study the advisability of abolishing the death penalty.

The House rejected the measure calling for construction of the northerly link of a circumferential highway in Lynn and Saugus.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely vetoed his third bill of the present legislative sessions, yesterday, when he returned to the Legislature the Lowell tax refunding measure. This legislation aimed to permit the city of Lowell to borrow not in excess of $250,000 above the debt limit, either by bonds or notes, payable not later than five years for refunding overpayments of taxes.

Speedy development of the state prison colony at Norfolk was voted by the Senate under suspension of the rules.

Elevated Return To Owners Proposed

Public control of the Boston Elevated Railway will be terminated unless directors of the road accept proposed legislation calling for extension of the present system of public control for a period of 28 years.

This ultimatum was sounded by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday, following the rallying of stockholders and directors of the Elevated against proposed legislation now before the legislative Committee on Ways and Means. Should the Governor's conditions be ignored, control of the railway would be returned to the stockholders of the road.

Frederick E. Snow, counsel for the directors; H. Ware Barnum, counsel for the railway trustees; Edward E. Whiting, trustee; James H. Vahey, counsel for the state branch, American Federation of Labor, and a group of legislators attended the conference at which Governor Ely pronounced his terms.

Opposition to the legislation, so far as the directors of the road are concerned, was said to be based on the provision in the bill which stipulates that deficits paid by the State would be deduced from the price of the common stock if the State purchased it later.

Mr. Snow, representing the directors, did not recede from his position that the deficit clause should be removed.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik Jan de Lange, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 8.

Margaret Fuller Dramatic Club: Play, "Courting," by A. Kenward Mathews, presented by Scottish members, Hannum Hall, Cambridge Y. W. C. A. 7 Temple Street, 8.

Boston University, C. P. A. L.: Banquet, government board, Cotmander Hotel, Cambridge, 6:30.

Annual dinner and reunion, English High School, Class of 1906, Boston Art Club.

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, until 10:30, through April 22.

Associated Boosters' Club: Dinner, Hotel Statler.

Massachusetts Fisheries Association: "Ladies' Night": dinner and dance, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Presentation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," by Pen, Paint and Pretzels, Tufts College Dramatic Club, Jackson Gymnasium.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): "An Evening With James Whitcomb Riley," by Dr. and Mrs. Fred W. Adams, library, 8.

World Fellowship council meeting, 6:30. Meeting, Girl Reserve Advisers' Club, 7:30.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting with talk, "Charters and Constitutions of Massachusetts," by Miss Ellen M. Burrill, 125 Green Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "California the Golden," by Harry W. Poor; Lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Ball, Louis XIV Ballroom; music by Truman Carew and Royal Entertainers; Hotel Somerset, 9 to 1.

Play, "Broken Dishes," by Martin Flavin, presented by The Amateurs, Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8:15.

Concert by adult choir, St. Paul's Cathedral, benefit Neighborhood Kitchen; Longwood Towers, 8.

Jewish Women's College Club: Discussion of American and European methods for training college women, with speaking program; Republican clubhouse, 46 Beacon, Street, 8:15.

Boston City Club: Non-technical, illustrated lecture on "The Restless Electron and Coming Revolutions in Business and Industry," by O. H. Caldwell, auditorium, 16 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Dinner meeting, Industrial Marketing Executives, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

Reception and dinner in honor of Governor's Councilor, James H. Brennan, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Lecture on "What and How to Read," by Everett L. Getchell, 7.

University Club: Lecture on Contract Bridge, by Milton C. Work, 7:30.

Theaters

Shubert—Ed Wynn in "Simple Simon," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Comrades of 1918" (film), continuous from 1 p. m.
Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston City Federation: Annual Meeting, Georgian Room, 10:30; luncheon; speakers: Mayor James M. Curley, Mrs. Carl H. Schrader, Mrs. William J. McDonald, William C. Crawford, Mrs. Louise Kent, Miss Oliva Mathews, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, and former presidents of Federation; ballroom, Hotel Statler, 1.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Cape Ann week-end trip begins today.

New England Association of Secondary Schools; Luncheon, Parlor E.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Modern Homes Show, Boston Garden, 1 to 10:30, through April 22.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lectures and field trip, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent.

Forg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Loan exhibition of still life painting. Through April 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Exhibition Room, water colors by Charles W. Hudson. Through April 19.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Colin Campbell Cooper, N. A. Through April 18. Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins. Through April 23.

Jordan Marsh, "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors, oils and drawings by Thomas Thorne and Ray W. Skolfield.

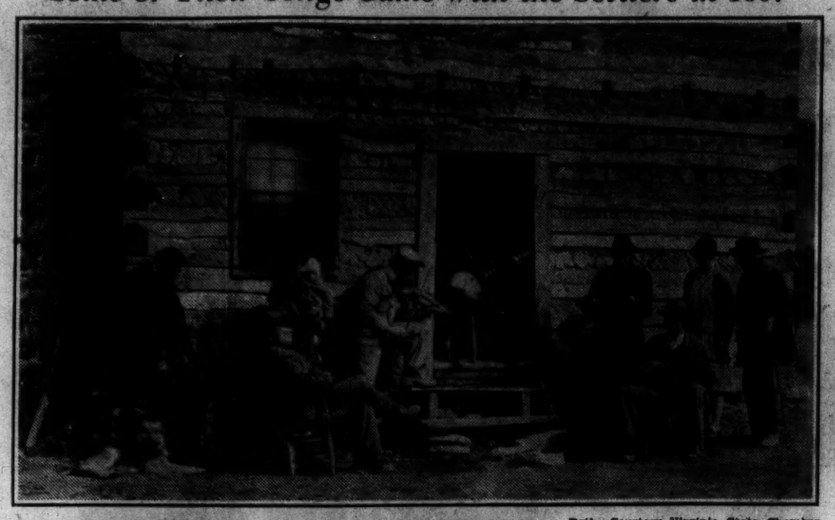
Scherree Studios, 565 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

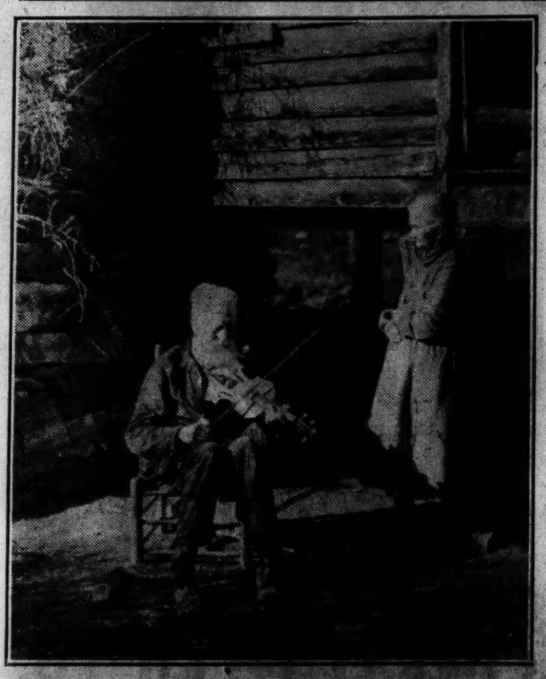
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Humanitarians / Everywhere

Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from $1 up.

Some of Their Songs Came With the Settlers in 1607





Both, Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

"NOW, THEN, FELLERS, ALL TOGETHER"

Top—The Fiddlers and Banjoists and Cloggers of the Virginia Hills Get Together to Practice for Their Appearance at the First Annual Music Festival in Charlottesville, Va. Bottom—For More Than 50 Years This Patriarch of the Hills at Jackson's Ferry, Va., Has Tucked His Fiddle Under His Chin and Played the Old Folk Songs That Came Over in the Susan Constant and the Godspeed in 1607. His Wife Knows the Tunes by Heart.

From the Hills of Ol' Virgin'y Come Old-Time Fiddlers to Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 15—A little timid and abashed by the city and its ways, but filled with joy at the chance to play their own music for "eddicated ears," a company of old-time fiddlers and banjoists, barn dancers and cloggers came here to participate in the first annual music festival under auspices of the Virginia Music Teachers' Association and the State Federation of Music Clubs.

There are not many of the "genuine" musicians left; a handful of men living among the lovely hollows and valleys of the Blue Ridge Mountains play in long winter evenings, and in moonlit spring evenings for their own enjoyment, keeping alive tunes some of which are known to have been brought out to Virginia by men and women who sailed away from England in the Susan Constant and the Godspeed in 1607. On the voyage they fiddled and sang to keep their courage up; and when they settled in Virginia they kept the songs along to hearten them when days were long and seemed very hard indeed.

Seek to Save Old Tunes

The decision to hold this Virginia Music Festival at Charlottesville grew out of the conviction of officers of the music groups that the time had come when something definite must be done to conserve the knowledge of the few remaining old-time musicians, lest their knowledge be lost to the young generation. Leading musicians in the State lent their help to searching for the players and the barn and clog dancers.

Mrs. John P. Buchanan, festival chairman, believes, for instance, that in the melodies of the blind singer, Horton Barber, there are tunes that have been all but lost from the memory of man. Walter Gollehon, the banjoist, has brought with him a song called "The Romanish Lady" which, so far as anyone knows, has never been sung outside some little clearing in front of a cabin far back in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

From the lower Southwest Jack Reedy, known in his territory as "the banjo player of Marion," has come; Jack Reedy is better known than some of the others, for he has made recordings for the phonograph companies, and he has traveled about playing his music in churches and schools.

Frank Blevins, the fiddler, and Ed, his brother, who plays the guitar, have been heard beyond the mountains, too. And from the top of White Mountain B. G. Shelton, the clog dancer, has been persuaded to appear. For years no one in those parts has thought of trying to have a barn dance without Mr. Shelton, who clogs now that he is past 60, as he stepped years ago a little slower.

"Alright What He Was"

You cannot properly say Mr. Shelton really wanted to come down to the Piedmont Plateau to engage in the festival. He was "alright what he was" up on the top of White Mountain. "I'm you stay atop the mountain you cain't get into mischief." But, then, folks wheedled, and they persuaded, and Mr. Shelton never knew very well how to say no, so he came along. But he'll be doing his bit of clogging for the folks and take the trail back up the mountain "soon's he kin."

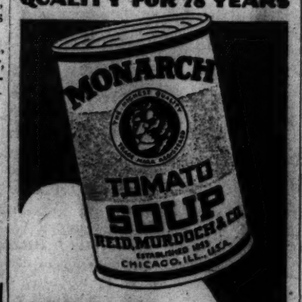
The old-time singers and fiddlers needn't have been afraid of coming down and singing for "them city folks." Such people as John Powell have been waiting for them almost humbly, knowing well they would bring with them such music as the city ought to have and rarely can find.

Indeed, John Powell said "These people are among the few last remaining sources of the true folk songs of the past. And folk songs are the very essence of the music of a nation, in contradistinction to songs composed by individuals even of the highest genius; folks songs are the collective creation of a whole people. They grow up with the race closest to its heart. They are passed on with loving tenderness from one generation to another by a process of variation and selection, almost identical to that of organic evolution."

There are a lot of other things on the festival program. More than a score of choruses are here to sing all the kinds of music that properly belong to such an event. A dozen bands are here, and various other instrumental combinations. But today in Charlottesville you hear a lot about the festival in general and in particular about the fiddlers and other players from back in the hills.

And people are smiling among themselves because it is like having a company of shy, timid children come down from the mountains to stare in wonder, and to step forth a little stiffly when their turn is called, and to do very well indeed what they have come to do and to be anxious to get back to the hills as quickly as possible.

QUALITY FOR 78 YEARS



Why It Is So Good

IN the making of Monarch Tomato Soup only the finest fresh red-ripe Tomatoes, pure butter, and pure cream are used. Positively no other fat.

The seasoning cannot be improved.

If you have not tried Monarch, you have not tasted the perfect Tomato Soup.

Sold only by independent merchants.

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

SAVE THE COLOR IN THE KITCHEN

METALGLAS

The modern kitchen with its cheery, colorful range, refrigerator, sink and cooking utensils is no problem when METALGLAS is handy; it is the safest polish for colored enamel and nickel—won't wear down the surface.

METALGLAS is unexcelled in cleaning glass. Try it on your windows and mirrors.

Ask dealer or send 10c for trial tin.

Metalglas Manufacturing Co.
Box KS, Marengo, Ill.

Denison House Seeks $30,000 Fund

Denison House, for 38 years an important social and educational center of Boston, yesterday launched a campaign to raise $30,000, necessary to care for expanding activities and for summer camp work.

General unemployment has greatly increased the demands made by adults on the social center recently, and certain repairs are said to be required in order to carry on the vocational class work for children. At 93 Tyler Street, where Denison House is located, classes are held in handicraft, leather wroking, toy and boat making, needlecraft and domestic science. An intensive Americanization program is also carried on.

Denison House was established by a group of Smith College alumnae in 1892, and for that reason graduates of the college are especially being appealed to at this time. To open the drive, Mayor Curley yesterday presented his personal check to the drive committee, of which Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell is chairman.

BERNT BALCHEN'S FINE IS REMITTED

The $500 fine imposed on Bernt Balchen through technical violation of customs regulations when he piloted his airplane back to Boston after flying to the relief of the sealer Viking's survivors in Newfoundland, has been remitted. This action was reported yesterday in a telegram from Frank Dow, acting commissioner of customs in Washington.

This step was recommended by Wilfred W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs at the port of Boston, at the time he levied the fine. It was pointed out that only through special permission can the Boston Airport become a port of entry for airplanes coming from foreign countries.

SIGNAL AWARDS INQUIRY DEMANDED

Thorough investigation of contract awards of the Boston Traffic Commission relative to the erection of traffic signals was demanded by Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, yesterday, in a report made to Mayor James M. Curley.

Mr. Goodwin complained that awards were made without due respect to low bidders and that a single individual's opinion has been depended upon rather than that of the entire traffic commission. "Such an investigation," Mr. Goodwin declared, "should go beyond mere denials by Traffic Engineer John F. Hurley."

"What *Shall* I Have for Dessert?"

This is the daily problem of many homemakers. Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts," a little cook book which has over one hundred answers to the question. It contains delicious recipes using Burnett's flavoring extracts and food colors, the choice of good cooks everywhere.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

137 D Street, Boston

Aroostook Seeks To Be Left Alone

The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, like the Maine Central, wants to be let alone, free to operate its lines as it thinks best for the interests of the Pine Tree State, Percy R. Todd, president of the line, told the Committee on Railroads of the Massachusetts Legislature today.

The hearing was given in connection with proposals that New England rail lines be consolidated or taken over by the large trunk lines. If the Bangor line were forced to amalgamate with any larger road, it would choose the Boston & Maine, Mr. Todd declared. This also was the attitude of the Maine Central.

Discussing the New England situation, Mr. Todd thought it would be best for the region if it should control its own roads and not permit outside trunk lines to gain the upper hand. New England rail lines recognize that the prosperity of the region maintains the progress of its railroads and consequently there is considerable coöperation between inter-New England lines, he said.

"When New England loses control of its railroads," he added, "that would be the beginning of the end of New England's industrial prosperity."

Tech Starts Course Involving Paid Work

A new course, industrial practice, has been added to the department of business and engineering administration at the Masachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced yesterday.

Unusual elements of this new course are a requirement of supervised paid work in industry during the summer, between the third and fourth years, and an exceptional degree of freedom in the election of engineering subjects for the fourth year.

An outgrowth of the experiment in supervised summer employment carried on by the institute for the last two years, the course is based on the recognized fact that men who have had practical experience in industry are able to profit more from their subsequent work at the institute than those with no business background.

The summer's work frequently arouses in the student a desire for concentration in some particular field and for this reason a wide choice of electives is permitted in the last year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest to north winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; light to heavy frosts tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature in interior Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature Friday.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.16	Max. Apr.15		8 a.m. Apr.16	Max. Apr.15
Albany	38	58	Memphis	62	84
Atlantic City	48	52	Miami	70	80
Boston	43	45	Montreal	42	52
Buffalo	46	56	Nantucket	44	50
Calgary	40	..	New Orleans	64	78
Charleston	64	72	New York	50	64
Chicago	56	72	Philadelphia	48	66
Denver	42	60	Pittsburgh	48	72
Des Moines	58	72	Portland, Me.	42	54
Eastport	36	44	Portland, Ore.	44	64
Galveston	64	70	San Francisco	54	68
Hatteras	60	68	St. Louis	60	84
Helena	36	56	St. Paul	46	70
Jacksonville	62	64	Seattle	46	56
Kansas City	58	80	Tampa	64	72
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	48	66

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:30 p. m., Friday 10:54 a. m
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:56 p. m.

She envied her friend's snowy washes

"THERE'S really no secret about it, you know. You could get gleaming, snowy washes, too—if you used Rinso. Its thick suds are different. They're so rich and lively, they loosen dirt. And my! clothes comes so white, you don't even need to boil."

Great for tub washing, too

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Just as wonderful for tub washing—soaks out dirt, saves scrubbing. How that saves the clothes!

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps, even in hardest water. Get the 3IG package. You'll like Rinso's lively suds for dishes, too!

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

Evolution of the 'Hired Girl' Studied at National Conference

Problems of Domestic Service Include Rebellion Over Extra Work, Refusal to Don Uniforms and Walking Out on Sink Full of Dishes

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—One hundred government officials, efficiency engineers, college professors, Young Women's Christian Association secretaries, placement workers and representatives of organizations have been deliberating for two days in New York City over the problems of domestic service, which in spite of being one of the most ancient of industries, with a heavy labor load and more quarrels and strikes than any other business is still unorganized, unanalyzed, unstandardized.

The conference, the second one of the National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationships in the Home, is the answer to complaints from housewives that their helpers are sulky, rebel at extra work, break dishes and hide them, refuse to wear caps and aprons or answer the telephone in their hours off, and then walk out leaving a sink full of dishes an hour before a company dinner is to be served.

It also is the answer to letters from some of those same helpers who say that they are expected to work 15 hours a day, give over their room for sewing by the mistress during the day, or to be shared by a child or dog at night; that the rooms are cold, badly furnished and sometimes two floors away from a bathroom; that they are given inferior food to that eaten by the rest of the household; must give up church and outside contacts because their leisure hours are subject to change without notice, and come under social stigma attached to servanthood.

After weighing these problems and hearing from placement agents and social workers that present business conditions have brought about wage reductions, extra work demands, and discriminations against aged or Negro employees, the conference drafted standards for workers, considered codes for mistresses as well as maids, and asked the national committee to continue its investigations.

A preliminary set of standards was drafted which the national committee was asked to put into final form asking for a minimum wage to be established in each community, a regular set of hours differentiating between work periods, time on call and free time, the work time to be not more than 54 hours weekly and the free time to consist of one whole day or two half-days weekly, with one week's vacation on pay for each full year of service.

It was stated that the worker should have a room of her own and convenient access to a bathroom, and that a written agreement covering all of these points should be signed by both employer and employee at the beginning of the time of service and deposited with the placement agency.

The recommendations referred to the national committee as the result of a round table discussion on placement were as follows: That an investigation of jobs for workers in opportunity homes be made before the next national committee meeting, the investigation to include what should be required in living conditions and in work.

That a study be made of the causes of turnover on household employment.

That more scientific methods be established for estimating the abilities, the aptitudes and attitudes of the workers and that these be tied up with training programs and placement.

That concentrated efforts be made to increase the efficiency and to raise the standard of the public employment agencies.

That a study be made of a fair wage standard as contrasted with the artificial wage.

A great deal of the trouble in the field arises from lack of knowledge on the part of the employer of how a home should be run, what she has a right to expect from her employees, and what is a fair allotment of working hours and duties. Practically all of the speakers emphasized this, among them Miss Lucy P. Carner, industrial secretary of the National Young Women's Association, who was chairman of the conference, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who presided over a dinner meeting, Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews of Teachers College, Columbia University, who made the introductory speech, and Dr. Amey E. Watson of Haverford, Pa.

Mrs. Roosevelt urged training for home makers so that they will know what they want from their employees, the removal of social stigma from servanthood, and organization so that standards for employers and employees may be enforced.

The conference members are hopeful of solving the problem, the report of the findings committee including the following statement, "It is possible where the home maker is trained, cooperative and interested to organize the home work on a business basis where hours, work and responsibility are definitely understood and where self-respect and personality growth of the worker may be created and preserved. Where these conditions are maintained it is also possible to secure a superior type of employee and maintain a satisfactory work relationship."

GIFT TO DARTMOUTH FROM SENATOR MOSES

HANOVER, N. H., April 16 (AP)—Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, yesterday announced a gift of $500 to the college by George H. Moses, United States Senator, of New Hampshire.

The gift is to establish an endowment for an annual prize to be awarded in the field of political science, to be known as the James Fairbanks Colby Prize. The award will start in 1932.

FISH CAKES are best when served with a dressing of 3 parts tomato ketchup and 1 part LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

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Smart new colorings and designs. Finer fabrics, exquisitely tailored from English and Scotch woollens.

Prices very reasonable ranging from $85.00 up

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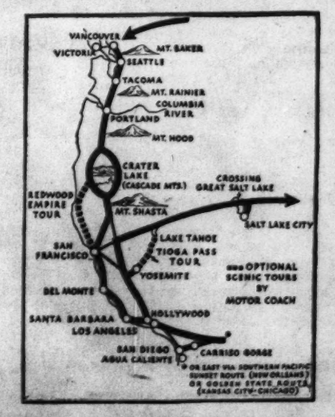
How best to see the *whole* Pacific Coast *on one roundtrip ticket!*



When you go to the Pacific Coast this year don't miss one single place you want to see.

Illustrated in map above is one Southern Pacific roundtrip. You come West by any northern United States or Canadian line, then by Shasta Route down through the Pacific Northwest to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Returning via Overland Route you can include, among other famous places, Yosemite and Lake Tahoe.

You can reverse the order. Or come West via the Sunset Route through New Orleans or the Golden State Route, Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles. Send the coupon.

Low summer fares West are in effect May 15.

Southern Pacific

O. P. Bartlett, 310 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, or H. H. Gray, 531 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Pacific Coast destination will be _____ Please send me an itinerary that will include the places I have checked: [ ] Great Salt Lake [ ] Lake Tahoe [ ] Yosemite [ ] Tioga Pass Tour [ ] The Big Trees [ ] Crater Lake [ ] Pacific Northwest [ ] San Francisco [ ] Los Angeles [ ] San Diego [ ] Santa Barbara [ ] Del Monte [ ] El Paso [ ] San Antonio [ ] Houston [ ] New Orleans

Name _____ Address _____ 4304

ARCHITECTS PLAN TO DEVELOP ART WORK IN SCHOOLS

Boston Woman Made Fellow by American Institute for Home Designs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 16—Plans to develop art appreciation in schools of the United States were told to the American Institute of Architects last night, in the report of its committee on education, by Dr. Charles Butler, New York chairman.

Summer schools under institute auspices will be conducted at Harvard University and the University of Oregon under a $15,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation, Dr. Butler said.

Many high schools are now teaching art and art appreciation, Dr Butler added, and announced that the institute committee will promote architectural lectures in schools and colleges.

The institute's fine arts medal was awarded to Frederick Law Olmstead, Boston, for distinguished achievement in landscape architecture, "particularly in connection with large public parking projects."

The craftsmanship medal went to Leon V. Solon, New York, for distinguished achievement in ornamental terra cotta and faience. The polychrome terra cotta which enriches the new Philadelphia Museum was prominently mentioned.

Among 23 architects elected fellows is a Boston woman, Lois L. Howe, who, the jury of awards said, "has made a valuable contribution to the high standards of American domestic architecture, besides her literary contributions."

Robert D. Kohn, of New York, and other principal officers of the institute were reëlected. New directors to act with the officers and holdover directors include: George H. Gray, New Haven, Conn.; Albert L. Brockway, Syracuse, N. Y., and Frederick M. Mann, Minneapolis, Minn.

The institute elected five honorary members as follows: John Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.; Frederic A. Delano, Washington, D. C.; James Earle, Frazer, Ernest Peixotto and Edward McCartan, New York.

Seven foreign architects elected honorary corresponding members are Auguste Pellechet, Paris; Gustave Jaulmes, Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France; Wilhelm Kreis, Berlin; Sir Banister Flight Fletcher, London; Prof. German Bestelmeyer, Munich; Prof. Hans Bruno Taut, Berlin, and Prof. Hans Poelsig, Berlin.

Charles H. Cheney, Palos Verdes estates, California, chairman of the institute's city and regional planning committee, urged adoption of "master plans" by planning commissions. Unfortunately, he said, more than half of the country's 900 planning boards "are just tinkering," sometimes to the detriment of good home development.

NO STOP TO DRIVE ON BOOTLEGGING ALIENS, DOAK SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

This incident, Mr. Doak says, was in some respects typical. As a result of widespread publicity which it caused, he recently asked for an official report on the whole matter.

"Immigration officials in and around New York," said Mr. Doak in making public facts on the matter for the first time, "have reported that they received information that a considerable number of Finns had been smuggled into the United States through an organized effort of a gang which operated in Canada, and which therefore was out of reach of the American law. Admission of the Finns was gained through the Buffalo district, across the Niagara River.

"Immigration authorities had knowledge of the existence of this gang of smugglers and knew that for a fixed amount of money, ranging from $100 to $500 a head, the group would undertake to run aliens illegally into the United States. The New York officials were informed that a considerable number of these smuggled aliens were resident in New York City and that some of them would attend a dance held Feb. 14.

"The New York police department, which had volunteered to aid the Immigration Service to rid the city of deportable aliens, received similar information and a squad of police under Capt. Michael F. McDermott and a party of immigration officials under Inspector John Kaba joined forces and visited the club. It should be pointed out that the club operated under a police license and that no criticism could therefore be raised against police inspection.

"They informed the manager of the club of the purpose of the visit and that while those present would be examined they would do the work with as little interference as possible. The manager assigned a room to them and the examination was conducted on the stairs leading from the dance hall above, as the dancers left the building. The report from New York states that no one of the immigrant inspectors went beyond the stairs. There was no disorder, no 'screaming of women' as previously reported, no protest from any of the persons accused.

"In all, about 650 persons were questioned by the officers. Approximately 20 were held for further examination. About 25 more aliens admitted they had illegally entered the United States, but claimed protection by the statute of limitations, which generally takes effect in such cases after a five-year interval. These latter were not held.

"Further examination at Ellis Island resulted in arrest of 20 of these aliens on warrants which I issued. Of these 20, 14 have been deported already, 3 await deportation, 1 has died, 1 jumped bail and 1 was released, and the proceedings were cancelled.

Only Possible Objection

"These are the facts concerning the much discussed 'raid.' From these facts it is apparent that the only possible objection to the activities of the immigration officers was that the 19 aliens, who themselves admitted they were in the country illegally and under circumstances that made them subject to deportation, were held for further inquiry, and that in the meantime formal warrants of arrest were issued. Had any other course been pursued it is almost certain that all, or practically all, concerned would have escaped deportation and remained unlawfully in the country.

"The immigration authorities have been informed from what appears to be a reliable source that fully 1000 Finns who left Finland and entered Canada as immigrants are now unlawfully in New York City alone, and it is strongly believed that a good many more who have been smuggled in under like circumstances are in other parts of the country. These facts concern only one race of alien people, and the seriousness of the situation becomes apparent when it is considered that like systems of violating the immigration laws are in operation with respect to other nationalities. In some instances, it is known that the operations of these systems begin abroad and extend to all of the borders of the United States."

Mr. Doak declared the bootlegging of aliens is on a commercial basis and under the management of men who for the most part succeed themselves in keeping out of the clutches of American officials.

Mr. Doak has summoned New York immigration officials to the capital and reminded them that they must give scrupulous regard to the rights of aliens, as well as of American citizens. The rules of the service, he pointed out, prescribe procedure which, if followed, guarantees legal enforcement of the law. The drive against aliens will proceed without let-up, Mr. Doak added, and it will be carried through under procedure that scrupulously observes the spirit of the immigration law.

Nicaragua Thanks Red Cross for Aid

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Nicaragua today expressed thanks to the Red Cross for its assistance to the Managua earthquake sufferers. President Moncado in a message to Chairman Payne said:

"For your understanding of our vast necessities and for the assistance you have given we send our heartfelt thanks. We will never forget your friendship in this hour of our need."

It seemed less probable today that the United States would send a material force to Nicaragua to protect American property. The gunboat Asheville, however, with her nearly threescore marines, was under orders to remain at Puerto Cabezas to guard Americans.

Fruit Company Seeks Aid

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—W. Irving Moss, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Fruit & Steamship Company of New Orleans, appealed to President Hoover in a telegram today for a temporary marine guard to be placed at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, to protect his company's $13,000,000 of property there.

Mr. Moss said in his telegram that unless the civilian employees could return to duty his company's entire property would have to be abandoned.

May Study 'Quake Cause

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, April 16 (AP)—The Nicaraguan Congress met yesterday at Masaya to discuss, among other things, the reconstruction of Managua. It was suggested that geologists be engaged to determine the cause of the recent earthquake before the city is rebuilt.

Lamont to Welcome Trade Delegates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 15—Chairmanship of a committee of 260 prominent New York business men to welcome and entertain delegates to the eighteenth National Foreign Trade Convention, which will convene at the Commodore Hotel here on May 27, has been accepted by Thomas W. Lamont.

The announcement was made in a joint statement issued today by Willis H. Booth, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, and J. Barstow Smull, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Mr. Booth and Mr. Smull will serve as vice-chairmen of the reception committee, and Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company, has accepted the post of treasurer. S. C. Mead will be secretary. Mr. Lamont is a member of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The convention program will include speakers from foreign countries, as well as from the United States. About 2000 delegates are expected. They will come from every state and most of the foreign possessions of the United States.

Fox Must Give Up Its Loew's Stock

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 16 — The Government won its anti-trust suit against the Fox Film Corporation, Fox Theaters and William B. Fox, when the Federal District Court of New York entered a dechee adjudging purchase of stock in the competing company, Loew's Inc., illegal. At the same time, the court approved a plan for the transfer of the stock to a new corporation under certain conditions.

The suit began Nov. 1928 when the Government alleged acquisition by Fox of shares of Loew stock, its competitor, constituted violation of the Clayton Act. The Government asked that the acquisition of the Loew stock be adjudged illegal, that the defendants be compelled to divest themselves of the stock and be enjoined against its further use.

The decree of the court expressly authorized the Attorney General to apply to the court for further appropriate remedy in case any attempt should be made later to lessen substantial competition between the Fox enterprises and Loew's Inc.

SOCIAL INSURANCE COSTLY IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP) — Soviet Russia, where there is no unemployment, has no gold, but the Government's social insurance department has just published a statement showing an expenditure of 2,119,100,000 rubles—roughly $1,000,000,000—in the 15 months ending on Jan. 1.

Of the huge sum, 459,200,000 rubles were expended in relief of temporary disability of workers; 386,100,000 for pensions to the aged and orphans, and 429,000,000 for free medical aid to workers and employed. In Russia social insurance is obligatory upon all employers.

CHICAGO BANKER FINDS MACHINES HELP, NOT HINDER

Give More Work, Increase Wages, Better Conditions, He Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O., April 16—Machines are not to blame for unemployment. The wholesale introduction of machinery in the United States has improved working conditions and wages and reduced unemployment.

This challenging statement was made by Franklin Hobbs, director of research of the Central Trust Company, Chicago. He addressed the thirty-third annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association, opening here Wednesday. "The machine age and its consequences," is the convention theme.

As one proof of his declaration, Mr. Hobbs compared the amount of unemployment in this country, where machines have been adopted to the greatest extent, to several countries where they have been introduced to a lesser degree, down to China where they have installed only one five-hundredth part of the machinery introduced in American industries. The degree of unemployment was greater in each instance, with China experiencing the most.

Machines have made it possible during one generation for the worker to increase his income 200 per cent, Mr. Hobbs says. Machines are earning two-thirds of the wages he receives. They have brought radios, electric lights, and the many other conveniences of the home which should make all desire more machines, with their higher pay, better working conditions and finer living conditions.

J. C. Benedict, president of the association, pointed out that only one labor strike was experienced during the last year in its membership of more than 1000 plants. The association through its Industrial Relations Committee developed many personnel features which have led to an understanding of labor problems.

"Our committee on industrial relations made an extensive survey in an effort to discover ways and means for stabilizing employment," said Mr. Benedict. "Its report indicated that, in our member shops, employment usually reaches its peak in May and its lowest point in December. It is apparent, therefore, that at this time the natural movement is toward an increase in employment. One of the gratifying things in this report is the high percentage of plants that transfer men from one department to another or reduce the number of hours of employment, even where the production schedule is largely beyond the control of the manufacturer, before resorting to the layoff method, thereby improving the general labor condition.

"Special research reports on group insurance methods of wage payment, etc., have laid the groundwork for the correction of any misunderstandings which in the past have contributed to industrial unrest and conflict."

Several convention speakers deplored the tendency toward increasing legislation during the depression, believing that it leads to paternalism. Industry which is showing a desire to solve its own problems to the benefit of the laborer as well as itself should be given a chance, they claimed.

As a simple remedy for business depressions, John W. O'Leary, president of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago and former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged that men keep their thoughts on their own businesses and run them according to methods that have proved successful.

Wage Rate Placed On Buying Power

CINCINNATI, O., April 15 (AP)—Magnus W. Alexander, New York, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, today declared, "It is fallacious to argue that wage rates must be maintained despite reductions in the cost of living, in order to protect the standard of living of American wage earners."

Mr. Alexander's statement was given in an address prepared for the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Metal Trades Association here. Mr. Alexander was unable to attend, but his address was read.

"It is, after all, not the money wage," he said, "but rather the real wage represented by the purchasing power of money earnings, that determines whether living standards can be maintained.

"The other vital consideration is the paramount part that hours of work each week play in the proposition. The facts show that at present not only are millions of usually employed persons altogether deprived of work, but that several more millions are working on short time. In consequence, even though the high wage rates of 1928 and 1929 have been maintained in most of the large, and in many small, establishments throughout the country, the partially employed workers in these establishments have suffered a considerable reduction in their weekly wage incomes and, therefore, in their purchasing power and economic status."

Gandhi Reported Planning New Fight

AHMEDABAD, India, April 14 (AP)—dissatisfied at what he believes to be delay on the part of the British Government in fulfilling the Delhi pact, Mahatma Gandhi was said today to be planning a renewal of the nationalist fight for independence.

Gandhi has decided to establish headquarters for the new struggle, his friends declared, in a house adjoining the Ashram (model colony) where Indian youths will be instructed in the Mahatma's nonviolent methods of forcing the Government to come to terms, instead of being taught how to spin.

Gandhi's reported intentions are at complete variance with his agreement to the truce with Viceroy Irwin under which he was definitely committed to participate in the second Round Table Conference at London, expected to bring peace and liberty to India.

COTTON DRESSES FAVORED

MACON, Ga., April 16 (AP)—The state Congress of Parents and Teachers here last night voted unanimously to request public school authorities to rule in favor of cotton material for graduation dresses. The move is part of the general southern campaign to increase the use of cotton as a means of farm relief and textile expansion.

TABLET HONORS 72 PIONEERS IN SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Memorial Unveiled at League of Women Voters Headquarters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 16—A bronze memorial tablet bearing the names of 72 national woman's suffrage pioneers was unveiled here yesterday at the headquarters of the National League of Women Voters. The list was headed by the names of Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt and Anna Howard Shaw.

Mrs. Catt, the only living member of the trio, spoke of her reminiscences of the early leaders. Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the league, explained that the erection of the tablet marked the completion of the league's anniversary and memorial plan designed in the tenth year of woman's suffrage to honor those who worked to obtain it.

"This tablet which we unveil today is in no way an attempt to name the 'greatest women' in the United States," she said. "It is a sincere memorial established with earnest appreciation by those who wish to preserve for future generations the work that these leaders and others unrecorded have done."

Framed panels of vellum recording the names of 297 women on the state rolls of honor were hung near the bronze tablet. A small bronze plaque commemorating James Lees Laidlaw, retired banker of New York City and president of the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, was also unveiled.

The national memorial was designed by Gaetana Cecere of New York. The inscription, "They, bearing torches, pass them from hand to hand," translated from Plato's Republic, furnishes the keynote for its classic design. Ten stars arranged in rows between the names of the leaders mark the first 10 years of the National League of Women Voters, founded to promote the effective use of the privileges secured by the pioneer leaders.

The league's council which is in session here devoted yesterday to a discussion of the "married woman and the law." Albert J. Jacobs, of Columbia University, proposed changes in laws affecting married women, to meet new economic and social conditions, including abolition of common law marriages in every state, passage of legislation providing for advance notices of intention to marry, advancement in the minimum age for marriage, and adoption of eugenic marriage laws.

Mrs. William J. Carson, of Philadelphia, chairman of the league's committee on the legal status of women, presided. "While there are still discriminations against women in the laws of the country which should be removed," she said, "the question of greater import is how the law should shape up in the future to keep pace with changes in women's economic and professional status."

Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge, a lawyer and professor of social economy at the University of Chicago, traced steps in the growth of present laws affecting married women. She pointed out under the English law of the twelfth century marriage "made man and woman one, but the man was the one." The old English law was unsuited to conditions in American life, she said, so state by state, legislature by legislature and detail by detail, they have been changed and the result is fragmentary and sometimes unsatisfactory.

Round tables on: a married woman makes a will, a married woman and her child, a married woman and her job, and a married woman's nationality, were conducted by Miss Dorothy Kenyon, of New York; Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, of New Haven, Conn.; Miss Hildegarde Kneeland of the Bureau of Home Economics; and Miss Dorothy Straus, of New York.

AUTOGIRO GIVES AIRCRAFT SHOW FRESH THRILLS

Hailed at Detroit to Be Chief Aviation Achievement of the Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., April 16—To aircraft show visitors it looks like a variety of dragon fly, but the aeronautical fraternity calls it the autogiro. This strange, crawling creature, which has caused the marveling crowds to wonder, was proclaimed by engineers attending the national aero meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers as the outstanding aviation achievement of the day and the most interesting exhibition at the National Aircraft Show.

R. V. Rhode of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, ventured that the autogiro has solved many aviation problems. "It offers every advantage that the air-minded public would desire, with none of its disadvantages. The most interesting thing to me," he said, "is that engineers are solidly sold on it."

Following the example set years ago by automobile designers and makers, the directors of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association have adopted a plan of patent research and development of ideas for aircraft. The plan was announced by Frank H. Russell, president of the association. By the pooling of patents, explained an engineer, the automotive men have saved themselves much time and worry by giving their ideas to the entire industry, avoiding costly and distracting controversies in the law courts.

The principal results of nearly a week of conferences between air-line executives, held by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce in connection with the show, were announced as follows:

Adoption of a code of standard practices to increase safety in the manufacture and operation of aircraft; development of a uniform system to facilitate the interchange of traffic between air transport lines, and the authorization of a study of air transport maintenance methods designed to reduce operations costs.

Overseas Air Mail Bids To Be Opened in 30 Days

DETROIT, April 16 (AP)—W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail, announced last night that bids on the first transatlantic air mail line will be opened within 30 days.

The proposed line will have a take-off at Charleston, S. C., for London, Eng., via Bermuda and the Azores, a span of approximately 4000 miles.

Mr. Glover said the only company yet to make a bid on the route is Pan American Airways. Amphibian planes, each equipped with four 515-horsepower Hornet engines, probably will be used, he said.

SOVIET ESPIONAGE CHARGED BY GERMANS

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Ger., April 14 (AP)—Three men have been arrested for complicity in what authorities charged today was a nation-wide system of factory espionage carried on by Soviet agents who were "well supplied with money."

The Soviet agents established contact with factory employees, it was said, under the pretext of offering them good jobs in Russia. Thereafter they are alleged to have elicited technical information from the men. The Soviet Embassy in Berlin has characterized the charges as an "invention."

LOS ANGELES RETURNS HOME

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 16 (AP)—The navy dirigible Los Angeles returned to its hangar last night after a cruise to Nantucket, Mass., to calibrate its radio compass.

A Cleaning Cream Called

SKOUR-NU

Will clean your carpets, rugs and upholstery. Used without water. Cleans entire Carpet or Rug on the floor in few minutes. Dries within hour. *Removes grease. Leaves no Ring.* Endorsed by Leading Hotels—also Housewives. Send 60c for plai can or at your local dealer.

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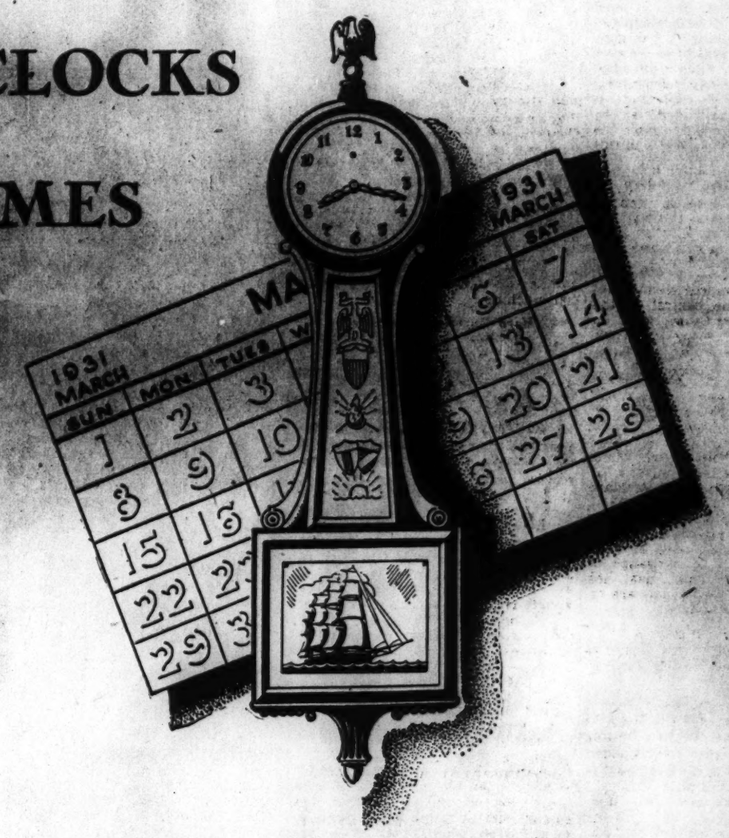
COLORED CLOCKS CHANGE TIMES



Jobbers and Retailers wired re-orders

"Clocks have settled into a groove. There's no excitement in selling them." This is what a certain New England manufacturer heard when he visited his jobbers and dealers a few years ago.

"Have you any suggestions to make?" he asked them. "No," came the reply. "That's *your* problem. Times are bad. We want something new."

For 120 years the company had aimed to make the best possible timepieces that skilled and careful craftsmen could produce. Accurate clocks that would last for decades. Could there possibly be any new angle to clock merchandising?

He investigated. Experts studied the consumers' homes, their needs and their wishes. Then they discovered this answer.

"Clocks are no longer regarded as timepieces only," the experts reported. "Clocks are now units in interior decoration. Just as gaily colored chintzes have displaced drab hangings, so, we believe, brightly colored clocks will replace our old standbys."

After searching museums for authentic designs, each of the new colored clocks was made to conform to a definite period. Gaudiness and cheapness were avoided at all costs. At last a highly decorative line of timepieces was placed in the salesmen's hands.

One week after the colored clocks reached the dealers congratulations began to pour in. One retailer sold more of them in 14 days than his usual volume for 3 months. Instead of buying one clock a customer purchased several—to fit the decorative scheme of several different rooms. Jobbers and retailers wired re-orders, imploring early delivery. Times had changed. Profits increased all around.

IT is our aim at Shawmut to aid our customers in their business problems with every means at our command.

Shawmut is in no sense a research or a sales organization. But the diversified knowledge of our officers and their departments often enables us to make constructive and profitable suggestions.

Our Merchandising Division acts as a clearing house to the sum total experience of our entire organization. It enables executives to receive the maximum amount of help from our banking knowledge, our business experience and our innumerable contacts throughout the world.

We invite you to ring Hancock 6800 for an appointment. Perhaps Shawmut can help you.

THE NATIONAL
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GOLD PLAYS MIGHTY PART IN ALL AGES

(Continued from Page 1)

1800. Even today copper units are still used in the interior of China. In parts of Abyssinia there is a preference for bars of salt.

World Has $11,000,000,000 in Gold

Q. How much monetary gold is there in the world today?

A. About $11,000,000,000.

Q. Is this figure increasing?

A. Yes; the total gold production today is at the rate of about $400,000,000 a year. Experts differ as to how much of this goes into industry. The estimates vary by more than 100 per cent. The figure for art and industry in Europe and America combined is probably between $80,000,000 and $190,000,000. Egypt, India and other Eastern countries also take large quantities for jewelry. The Gold Delegation of the League of Nations puts the increase of monetary gold during 1929 at $225,000,000.

Q. What are the prospects for the future?

A. Experts are agreed that unless new gold fields are opened up, the production of gold will increase till 1932 and then decline rather rapidly. The figure today is about three times as high as it was 40 years ago, but not so high as in 1915, when some $480,000,000 of gold were produced.

Where It All Comes From

Q. Where does all this gold come from?

A. Mainly from the United States, Canada and South Africa. Since 1915, the gold output of the United States has fallen from more than $100,000,000 a year to about $45,000,000. Canada's has risen from $19,000,000 to more than $40,000,000. South Africa's has risen from $190,000,000 to $220,000,000. More than half the world output now comes from the Transvaal. The rest of the world shows a decline of about 10 per cent.

Q. Where does all this gold go?

A. Part, as we have seen, is taken up by industry and the arts. The rest is available for use as money. Some of it is made into coins, some kept as bullion in the vaults of the banks and some hoarded by individuals.

Q. Is gold still in circulation as money?

A. In some countries where the banking system is still comparatively undeveloped, gold is extensively used as currency. In gold standard countries most of the monetary gold has gone into the central banks as reserve against paper money. Gold is also used in settling international indebtedness when the ordinary flow of trade is either artificially restricted, as by tariffs, or is insufficient to enable the country to balance its accounts in this manner.

Defining the Gold Standard

Q. What do you mean by "central bank"?

A. The central banks are those which hold the reserves by which the amount of money in circulation is usually determined. Sometimes they are under the control of the government or else they work in close cooperation with it. Their customers are generally other banks and not the public.

Q. What is the "gold standard"?

A. A currency system based upon and freely convertible into gold.

Q. Do all nations have a gold standard?

A. No; for example, China, Persia and some others still use silver.

Q. Do nations with a gold standard use nothing but gold as a reserve?

A. No; out of 37 important countries, only 12 now require that central bank reserves consist only of gold. Others permit bills of exchange in whole or part. This has led economists to say the nations are on a "gold exchange standard."

What Is a Dollar?

Q. What do such currency units as the "dollar" and the "pound sterling" signify?

A. Each represents an arbitrary weight of gold—the dollar 13.22 grains of fine gold; the pound sterling (which originally represented a pound weight of a "sterling" silver) slightly more than 123 grains.

Q. What do you mean by "fine" gold?

A. Gold refined to 100 per cent absolute purity—sometimes called 24-carat gold.

Q. Then the dollar the pound and other units are simply symbols for certain weights of gold?

A. Yes. But see also answer to the next question.

Q. How is the price of gold calculated?

A. The price of gold is based on that fixed by the Bank of England a number of years ago, namely, 84s. 11.4d. (20.672) per ounce troy of pure gold. The commercial price ranges only a little up or down from this figure in bad times as well as good. Actually, however, gold is too soft to be easily handled when chemically pure. It is, therefore, always mixed with a certain proportion of alloy—generally copper, but sometimes also silver. Standard gold for Paris and New York was formerly 900-1000ths pure and for London 916.6-1000ths pure. This meant that when gold bullion was exported from one capital to another, it often had to be re-refined, so as to conform to the requisite standard of fineness. Consequently, the system is in process of being modified.

Gold Changes in Value

Q. What determines the value and usefulness of gold?

A. Various things which it is rather difficult to estimate. One is the cost of mining and refining. Another is the extent to which gold is required for industry and the arts. Supply and demand are very important. If gold becomes more plentiful, there is naturally a tendency for people to set less store by it. If gold is scarce and commodities by comparison are plentiful, the value of gold tends to go up. In the last resort, of course, the value of gold as money depends on what public opinion thinks of it. If the public learns to prefer some other measure of value, gold will cease to be used for this purpose.

Q. Why do the central banks keep gold as a reserve against paper money when gold coins are so seldom seen and, in many countries, would be regarded as a positive nuisance if they were to replace paper money?

A. One reason that has been given is the same as wives sometimes give their husbands when about to buy a new dress: because their neighbors are doing it. Another is: because the public expects the banks to keep a gold reserve, or even because the banks think the public expects them to. There must be some standard by which to measure values, and gold seems to be the most convenient so far discovered. Just as soon as people think a "better ole" has been discovered, the banks will be driven to it.

Why Banks Store Gold

Q. What is the use of the gold the banks keep in their vaults?

A. Mainly, it serves as a yardstick to measure credit by. Countries using the gold standard of measurement generally have a law which forbids their central banks to let the ratio of gold reserve to paper money fall below a fixed legal minimum—usually 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the paper money in circulation.

Q. What happens if the bank's gold stocks get low?

A. The bank tries to attract more gold by offering better terms to depositors at home and abroad and by using its available funds to buy gold from other countries.

Q. And what happens if the bank finds that more gold is flowing into its vaults than it actually needs?

A. It generally lowers the rate of interest so as to induce depositors to send their funds elsewhere. And sometimes it encourages them to make loans to, and in, countries where gold is scarce.

Q. Do these measures always succeed in regulating the distribution of gold?

A. Unfortunately, no. The banking world today is very much exercised because the United States and France have between them, two-thirds of the world's monetary gold.

Causes of Golden Flood

Q. Why has this happened?

A. Partly because these two countries are selling more to other countries that those other countries are selling to them; partly because war debts and reparations have disturbed the normal balance of international trade. Tariffs are also partly responsible because they hinder the international exchange of goods whereas there is no import tariff against gold. This tends to force nations to pay their debts in gold which is a sort of international currency whereas paper money is only exchangeable for goods in the country where it is issued.

Q. Are prices of goods dependent on the supply of gold?

A. The amount of gold in active use for monetary purposes certainly has an effect on prices in most countries. If the central banks are short of gold, they generally restrict credit to their customers. This hampers business and tends to increase unemployment.

If the central banks have too much gold, and use it to put too much money into circulation, the normal ratio of currency to goods is upset and prices tend to rise. This is called gold inflation. It often leads to speculation which in turn ultimately leads to a panic if the flow of excess paper money is not checked.

On the other hand, if the central banks merely bury gold in vaults, as the slothful servant buried his talent in a napkin, they, too, are not pulling their weight in the world's financial machine.

Hard Question to Answer

Q. Does the production increase in gold stocks affect prices?

A. That is a different question to answer and so we turn to. Probably the right answer is: It depends on how the gold is used. The increase in the world's gold stocks can be set against the increase in the stocks of the world's goods. But certain countries have increased their reserves of monetary gold much faster than others. If they use this extra gold to put more than the normal amount of paper money and credits into circulation, the effect on prices is likely to be disturbing. One can guess what would happen if people tried to get rid of the surplus of wheat by eating twice as much. But if the gold, like the wheat, is stored, or shipped to places where there is a shortage, a quite different situation arises.

Q. What would happen if the gold output really slowed down?

A. Either the banks would have to devise some new yardstick of values, or prices would tend to fall throughout the world (unless "pegged" artificially, as for instance in Russia today) because there would be less gold in relation to the supply of goods so that a given weight of gold would buy more goods. The League of Nations Gold Delegation predicts a serious slowing down within the next 10 years.

Q. Who invented paper money?

A. The Chinese. Marco Polo brought back the idea to Europe from China about 600 years ago.

Q. Who controls the amount of paper money issued?

A. Generally the central banks of the country. In the United States, the Federal Reserve Banks; in Great Britain, the Bank of England; in France, the Banque de France; in Germany, the Reichsbank, and so on.

Q. How did checks originate?

A. Like Topsy, they just "growed." Some authorities claim they started as a result of the English custom of sending money to members of the Goldsmiths Guild for safe-keeping. The owner found it simpler to pay his debts by writing out an order on his goldsmith than by fetching the money himself and then taking it to his creditor. This system began to develop about 1640 and by 1776 had been generally adopted throughout England.

Analogous methods of payment seem to have been used thousands of years ago by the Chinese, by the Jewish merchants in Lombardy during the Middle Ages and probably even in some Biblical countries. Although the check is now extensively used throughout all English-speaking countries, it has not yet become popular in most other countries.

Q. What is credit?

A. The primary meaning of the word carries with it a sense of trust and confidence. So, in financial matters, credit is from one point of view the measure of the lender's confidence in the borrower's integrity and ability to repay. Other considerations which govern credit are the length of time for which the loan is required; the number and character of other would-be borrowers; and the funds available among would-be lenders Credit takes many forms.

Practical Working of Credit

Thus, the tradesman, trusting the integrity of his customers allows them to take goods away and pay for them, say, at the end of the month; the wholesaler dealer, in turn, trusts the honesty of the tradesman and allows him a certain period in which to pay for the goods sold on credit to the consumers; similarly, the manufacturer extends credit to the wholesaler and the banks do likewise to all four —consumer, tradesman, wholesaler and manufacturer.

Thus, the whole structure of finance is dependent on the degree of confidence felt by the community in the essential honesty of its individual members. When you draw a check for so many dollars, or pounds, you use gold as your measure of value, but the foundation on which the usefulness of both gold and check rests, is the confidence or credit attached to these symbols.

The check, and the gold, are merely convenient emblems by which belief in man's constructive capacity and financial integrity is measured and expressed. A yardstick has little value unless there is something you need to measure with it. So monetary gold would have little value if the credit you measure by gold were destroyed. If you were alone on a desert island all the gold in the world, to say nothing of all the checks, would not look so good as a ham sandwich.

A Nest at Sea for the Los Angeles

Ewing Galloway

THE UNITED STATES NAVY DIRIGIBLE, LOS ANGELES, MOORED TO HER MOTHER SHIP, PATOKA, AT PANAMA

The Giant Gas Bag Dwarfs the Patoka, Itself a Ship of No Small Size, in This Exceptionally Clear View Taken During the Recent Maneuvers.

The Los Angeles, the United States Navy's largest dirigible, on a calm sea makes fast with little difficulty to its mother ship, Patoka. The huge mast on the vessel is secured firmly to the inner framework. In a heavy sea, however, the rocking of the ship and the effect of the wind on the broad expanse of the dirigible make a safe connection a matter involving superb skill and patience on the part of the large "landing" crew.

HOSIERY STRIKERS DENY MILL'S STORY

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (AP) — Hosiery manufacturers who invited their striking employees to return to work here yesterday under the old wage scale and conditions, said last night that the response to the invitation was "satisfactory."

Union officials, on the other hand, asserted that the plea had been futile and that "more hosiery workers are on strike than before the call was issued." Seventy-one strike sympathizers were arrested in various sections of the city yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct.

NATIVE COURTS BIG SUCCESS IN NORTH NIGERIA

European Aid Dispensed With in Many Districts of British Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGOS, Nigeria—Native courts conducted without European intervention are successfully handling civil and criminal cases in many states of the northern (Muhammadan) provinces of Nigeria, according to a recent report by the Nigerian Government.

Last year Kano, the trade emporium of West Central Africa, dealt with 6355 criminal and 44,000 civil disputes. Kano attracts tens of thousands of people to its markets from North and West Africa, so that civil cases arising out of market disputes reach a considerable total.

The northern provinces contain 58 of these native states, of which 37 have so far been "organized." The native administrations are also handling their revenues, under the supervision of the British Residents.

In spite of the trade depression, this part of Nigeria continues to make remarkable progress. The extension of railways and automobile routes has transformed several former great retail trade centers into wholesale depots—notably Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Benue. The extension of the Lagos-Kano line toward Bornu and Lake Tchad is causing new commercial centers to spring up along that route.

VERMONT SUGAR CROP DROPS

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 16 (AP)—Maple sugar manufacturers in session here yesterday reported that Vermont's maple sugar crop this spring was only one-third as large as normal, due to adverse weather conditions after tapping.

Junkman leaves $1,000,000.00

—Newspaper Headline

Think of it! A million dollars accumulated by turning into cash, the things that other folks threw away! A fortune built on junk! The advice to save is often thrown away, too. But once you get the habit of saving a part of each week's pay . . . once you know the thrill of your first thousand—the rest is easy. Ask any rich man!

TUNE IN—7:15—WABC
Every Wednesday Evening, Sam Loyd, Puzzle King and fine orchestra.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 220 Millions

10 Minutes with this man TODAY

On to the lift!

Drive in. Get your car ready for spring. Quickly, the attendants at Socony dealers, garages and Service Stations will run your car on to the lift or over the pit.

Out with that old winter oil!

For performance and economy drain off the old winter oil—thinned out by "choke" gasoline! Your engine *should* have a heavier bodied oil for spring and summer.

Now . . an internal bath for the engine!

Draining winter oil is not enough! Road dirt and grime always find their way into the crankcase. Get rid of this injurious substance! Give your engine a thorough internal bath! Have your crankcase flushed with Socony Flushing Oil!

In with the New Socony Motor Oil!

Proved on the Indianapolis Speedway in the most brutal test ever given a Motor Oil! Proved by thousands of motorists on the roads of New England and New York! It maintains the proper body at all temperatures, reduces engine wear, gives perfect piston seal, more power, less gasoline and oil consumption!

. . . and your car will say "thank you" this spring!

Off . . for hours of pleasant spring driving!

So—10 minutes of quick, courteous service insures you hours of pleasant spring driving! The engine, running along smoothly—says "thank you" with every revolution!

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

At all Socony Dealers, Garages and Service Stations

new SOCONY MOTOR OIL

POULTRY FARMS OF VERMONT ARE SHOWING GAINS

Report on Survey Indicates Average Advance of $406 in Profits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The net gain in profit in the poultry industry on 53 farms in the State of Vermont for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929, and compared with he previous year, averaged $406 a farm, according to figures published in the April issue of the Vermont Farm Business bulletin. The acreage of the farms included in this survey ranged from three-quarters of an acre to 450. The average of all farms was 116 acres.

The purpose of the study was to obtain data on costs of producing eggs and growing pullets, and some of the factors which affect success in poultry farming in Vermont. Records for the 53 farms were complete for all receipts and expenses concerning the poultry enterprise, egg production and sales by months, and other data concerning factors affecting.

The average capital invested in the poultry enterprise on farms with small, medium and large flocks was:

	100-200 birds	201-500 birds	Over 500 birds	Avge.
Number of farms	17	19	17	53
Number of birds (average)	120	333	873	438
Buildings	$384	$893	$1987	$1081
Land for poultry	42	120	213	123
Equipment	68	181	304	184
Poultry	237	599	1430	720
Total & avge.	$731	$1793	$3935	$2108

Cash receipts from poultry on the 53 farms included in the survey ranged from $223 to $7167, or an average of $2433 per farm. The sources of the cash income are shown as follows:

	Per farm average	Per cent of total
Eggs	$1805	74.2
Laying and breeding stock	50	2.0
Broilers	267	11.0
Other poultry meat	243	10.0
Baby chicks	68	2.8
	$2433	100.0

Poultry keeping was combined with other enterprises on these farms in many ways, sometimes as a side line on dairy farms or for other persons engaged in farm work, and sometimes as the sole business of the operator. Only 14 of these farms were operated exclusively for poultry, and on 25 other farms it contributed more than 50 per cent of the income. On 14 farms it was considered purely as a side line, contributing less than 20 per cent of the total income.

The main cash expense on these 53 farms was for feed, an average of $1382. On 40 farms chicks or breeding stock feed, averaged $166. Labor, for the large part, was supplied by the operator and his family.

When all costs and returns were taken into consideration, the returns per hour of human labor averaged 30.2 cents.

Porto Ricans End U. S. Debate Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 16—The University of Porto Rico met the National University of Mexico here last night in intercollegiate debate, the only form of intercollegiate activity in which the former institution participates, due to ts geographical location.

It was a nondecision debate, but interest ran high in the Spanish-speaking audience, which was intensely interested in the subject, "Resolved, That the future of Latin-America depends on the establishment of closer bonds with the United States, on the basis of equality."

Although Spanish was the medium for last night's debate, the team from Porto Rico is equally at home in English, counting Harvard among those it has defeated through the medium of that language during the course of a two-months tour of the United States, which ended last night.

'Yellow Press' Ban Planned in Chile

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—Osvaldo Koch, Minister of Justice, taking exception to the sensational handling of police news, has summoned to his office proprietors and editors of leading national newspapers. He has called their attention to the breach on the part of some of them of the agreement entered into in January to suppress the more objectionable features of the "yellow press" in the interests of the public and in respect for national culture.

He requested them to communicate their views on the subject to him and warned them that unless the public demand was satisfied he would issue a decree placing the publication of police news on a new basis.

Mr. Koch intimated that President Ibañez was in entire agreement. The Government suggested a stereotyped report be supplied by the police daily to each paper, to be printed in a more or less established position. Facts must be stated, baldly, giving names of delinquents and victims, and no additions or expansions are to be made. In addition, the practice of printing illustrations and the names of juvenile offenders will be abandoned.

AIRMEN FAIL TO SET NONREFUELING MARK

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, Fla., April 15 (AP)—Walter Lees and Frederic Brossy, Detroit airmen, seeking a world's nonrefueling endurance record in a Diesel-motored plane, were forced to land at 10:53 a. m., E. S. T., today, after flying 74 hours and 1 minute. They failed to equal the present record, held by Lucien Bossourot and Aime Rossie, French fliers, who set the mark of 75 hours and 23 minutes over Algiers early in March.

The present American record, held by Eddie Stinson and George Haldeman, went by the boards during last night. It was 57 hours.

CITIZENS ORGANIZE TO UTILIZE FACTORY

CONCORD, N. H., April 16 (AP)—Public-spirited citizens have organized in an attempt to utilize the buildings of the Durgin division of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, which are to be sold. The company makes silverware.

The closing of the plant marks the end of a 78-year career of the company in Concord. The company started today to dismantle the machinery, which will be moved to the headquarters at Providence, R. I.

SOVIETS MAKE BIDS FOR HAMBURG SHIPS

HAMBURG, April 15 (AP)—Under the trade agreement just concluded in Berlin, Soviet Russia has come into the market to buy cargo ships, chiefly for transportation of benzine and lumber. The stipulation is that the vessels must not be older than five years.

The Ministries of Transport and Economy have asked ship owners to seek full details of the Russian offers.

DARTMOUTH CLUB ELECTS

HANOVER, N. H., April 16 (AP)—George C. Sawyer of Ashland, Me., has been elected chairman of the executive council of the Dartmouth Outing Club, the club announced yesterday. He will head the directorate during 1931-32, and also will act as director of clubs and cabins.

AUTO-GRAPHS

"CAN I help?" Looking up from his "flat tire" attentions, the British motorist observed one of the newly instituted "motor-cycle speed police." Skepticism appeared in his eye at first. He had been led to believe that the mobile police, so-called, would not be the best friend of the motorist. But the tire wasn't going on easily. "All right," he replied finally, "I don't mind."

Britain "Speed" Police Popular

In a few minutes the two, working together, had completed the job, and another British motorcar operator went on his way with a good word for the "mobiles." Although not an exact incident, this illustrates how the mounted police are functioning, in addition to their protective efforts, to make the highways more enjoyable to the tourist.

Incidentally, reports are current that "road hogs" are decreasing and better road etiquette is displayed as a result of the new organization's endeavors. Heretofore, the British were familiar with the mounted "speed cop" only through the movies or American newspapers. They pictured him as racing pell-mell after speeding automobiles without observing the rights of others. But it has not taken them long to realize that the "mobiles" are highway assets.

* * *

If the car is ready and the motorist has the time and inclination—there is no more beautiful spring trip to take than that which winds through the apple tree-lined highways of the Shenandoah Valley. From Chambersburg, Pa., through Winchester, Va., and on to Roanoke, a sea of pink and white apple blossome greets the tourist. The great battleground of the War Between the States is now a paradise of peace and prosperity. Within striking distance of the main trunk highway are three national reserves, the Shenandoah National Park, Shenandoah National Forest and Monongahela National Forest.

Shenandoah Calls Tourist

* * *

Britain has been introduced to the de luxe "observation" motorcar, similar to a railroad observation car, with rear door and large windows, and in addition an adjustable sliding rear seat, so that the passengers can face forward or backward. When facing the back, passengers can utilize a folding table. Another feature is a sliding roof over the rear compartment, which is located outside the door. This idea of having a rear seat facing backward may offer one solution to the back-seat driver problem!

Here's Latest for Sightseers!

* * *

Tires worn out! Now would seem to be the time to buy new ones, not only from a safety angle but from the standpoint of economy. A chart prepared by the General Tire & Rubber Company, compiled from governmental figures, showed that no other commodity has dropped in price as far as tires during the last five years. Tires today cost less than half as much as they did in 1926, while the average drop in the cost of 550 commodities is 23 per cent, the chart reveals.

Why Not Buy the New Tire?

* * *

A "blossom-time tour" for the northeastern motorist is recommended to start at Newark and thence to Washington via Route 25 to Camden, N. J., 44 to New Castle, 40 to Baltimore, and 1 to the capital city. Route 50 to Winchester, Va., carries the tourist into blossom territory. To return, Route 340 to Frederick, Route 15 to Gettysburg and Harrisburg, 43 to Hamburg, 22 to Somerville, and 29 to Newark, is recommended.

Yes, Another "Blossom Tour"

* * *

The most serious difficulty of owning an American-made car in Austria will be removed May 1, according to advices from Washington, based on information received from Gardner Richardson at Vienna. Henceforth, cars listed in the United States at $450 will not have to pay a tax of $200, for the tax will be based mainly on fuel instead of on cylinder capacity. The latter tax will still be in effect, although relatively low, while the gasoline tax to be levied will place the American-made car on a more even basis with domestically manufactured motorcars.

Gas Taxed in Austria

Heretofore, it is said, an American high-powered car, medium-price model, has paid a tax of 2200 schillings, or about $317 a year. From now on the same car will pay a car tax of 580 schillings, or $82.85, plus a gasoline tax of about $62.85, or a yearly tax aggregate of $145.70.

* * *

If a driver puts his arm out of the car window, it means in some states that he is going to stop. Elsewhere it is a warning that he is to make a right-hand turn. If the hand is worked in a circle, it infers in certain localities that a right-hand turn is to be made. If the motorist—well, if he signals in one of several other manners, he is going to follow one of several other courses of action. All this, of course, is confusing, especially with the hundred and one other things that the motorist has to keep his eye on, and particularly if the motorist is from an out-of-state city.

Arm Out? Take Care!

In view of this, the Silvertown Safety League is conducting a nation-wide campaign to adopt the single-arm signal as the uniform warning that the driver is going to "do something" to warrant caution on the part of those behind. It is much better for the driver behind not to know exactly what is going to be done than to think that he knows when he does not, the league believes. The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety has approved the single-arm signal for national use.

* * *

Who needs to brush up on "crude oil" knowledge? What becomes of a barrel of crude petroleum? You may know what used to become of it. For instance, 20 years ago a barrel of oil yielded 4.5 gallons of gasoline, and 10 years ago 10.8 gallons of gasoline and 2.4 gallons of lubricating oil were squeezed out of it.

All From One Barrel

Today, according to figures of the Vacuum Oil Company, a 42-gallon barrel of crude oil, by modern refining methods, produces 16.5 gallons of gasoline, 2.4 gallons of kerosene, 19.1 gallons of gas and fuel oil, and 1.5 gallons of lubricating oil. The rest is made up of wax and asphalt and waste. Because of the high degree of efficiency in refining, good oil, they say, is made—not found.

Senators to Study World Silver Data

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 16—The relationship between silver demonetization and world economic depression will be investigated in Europe and the Orient this summer by members of the Pittman sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

At a meeting of the majority of the sub-committee it was decided that Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, should go to China and Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Senator from Minnesota; Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, and perhaps others should visit European capitals to gather economic information available. The purpose is to have all available facts ready for presentation to the Senate when it meets in December.

Some experienced financiers and economists believe something must be done to rehabilitate silver, if the existing depression is to be remedied as is shown by the testimony given before the committee. J. F. Darling of London, formerly one of the managing directors of the Great Midland Bank, said that events were leading straight toward "an industrial revolution" and "repudiation of debts through sheer inability to pay them."

WATER WITHDRAWAL AT NIAGARA BACKED

OTTAWA, April 16 (AP)—Permission to withdraw temporarily 10,000 cubic feet per second of additional water through the existing passages on each side of Niagara Falls is recommended by the special international board whose final report on its two years' inquiry was made public today.

The board sought to determine what additional water might be diverted for power purposes without injury to the scenic beauty of the falls.

The personnel of the board is J. T. Johnston, director of the Dominion Water Powers Branch, and Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, representing Canada, and Lt.-Col. Dewitt C. Jones, United States Army, and J. H. McFarland, past president of the American Civic Association, for the United States.

The convention, based upon the board's recommendations, was ratified by the Canadian Parliament last year, but failed to receive approval of the United States Senate.

PRINCE ROBERT SAILS ON 10,000-MILE TRIP

One of the most unusual cruises ever made from the port of Boston started when the steamer the Prince Robert of the Canadian National Lines sailed for Vancouver, B. C., this afternoon from Boston, with pasengers who are on a cruise of 10,000 miles to occupy 23 days. The vessel goes from Boston to Savannah, the Panama Canal, Manzanillo and the west coast of Mexico, San Francisco, Victoria and Vancouver. The passengers will disembark at Vancouver and return by rail.

The Prince Robert is the newest of the Canadian National Lines vessels and has just completed a cruise to South America with the Canadian Good Will and Trade Mission. The vessel was built especially for the tricity service from Vancouver to Victoria and Senattle, and will operate between those ports during the summer. It is possible that the vessel will return to the Atlantic for the winter.

LOCAL FOODS BOOSTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 15—The first of two South Carolina food expositions held here last week, found more than 5000 enthusiastic merchants in attendance, in addition to the thousands of interested consumer-spectators, during the three-day showing of Palmetto-produced products.

The exhibit culminated a movement launched last October to interest South Carolina merchants and consumers in the food products of their own State, thereby hastening a return to prosperity by providing additional employment. A sample grocery store, stocked exclusively with South Carolina products, constituted one of the most interesting features of the exposition, and was operated throughout the entire three-day period.

London Approves Moratorium On Australian Debt

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 16—The British Goverment's decision announced by James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, in the House of Commons last night to grant Australia a two-year moratorium on the war debt sinking fund, meets general approval here.

Stanley Baldwin, speaking in behalf of the Conservatives after Mr. Thomas had made his statement, said: "I think in no quarter of the House will there be any caviling. We hope that in two years the financial and economic situation of Australia will have improved so greatly there will be no further need for the question of revision to arise. I think I might conclude with the hope that in two years' time our own economic situation will have improved also."

The concession made by the British Government means a reduction amounting to £1,600,000 annually in payments from the Commonwealth to Great Britain under a funding agreement during each of the next two years. It reduces the payment to be made in these years by Australia to Great Britain on account of the war debt to roughly £4,000,000. The amount of this debt still outstanding is £82,000,000.

Forest Service Units Mobilied

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Along the 160,000,000-acre front of national forests, units are being mobilized for another season's warfare against fire.

The forest service has recruited its more than 3000 fire guards, look-out men, and "smoke chasers" to spot the first wisps betraying new fires which, if unchecked, may sweep thousands of acres of valuable woodland.

That these observers have proved their worth is indicated in figures for 1930 which show that out of 8368 fires, 4653 were extinguished before they burned a quarter of an acre, and 2246 before 10 acres had been destroyed. The fire loss in national forests last year was $348,390.

FRANCHISES GRANTED FOR POWER PROJECT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 16—The New York Power & Light Corporation, which is constructing a multi-million dollar transmission line connecting the systems of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation and the New York Edison Company, has announced that all necessary franchises from townships have now been obtained. Work on the line, which will carry 120,000 volts, is to begin immediately.

A huge sub-station, described by the company as the largest in the world, covering 32 acres and costing between $200,000 and $300,000, will be built about five miles northeast of this city. From it will radiate 10 transmission lines in all directions.

COSTA RICA APPROVES BUDGET OF $6,624,836

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 16 (By U. P.)—Congress adjourned its special session yesterday after approving the 1931 budget. The legislative body will meet in regular session May 1.

The new budget, approved after three months of discussion, provides for an expenditure of $6,624,836, to be met by revenues estimated at $6,750,000. The budget represents a decrease of almost $1,000,000 from that of last year.

TIMBER CONCESSION ALLOWED TO LAPSE

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Forest Service announced yesterday the conditional award made to the International Paper Company covering the purchase of pulpwood and other timber in the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests, Colo., had been allowed to lapse.

The Forest Service said the timber now is open to purchase at private sale to the highest bidder.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Selma Rifkin, Brookline, Mass.
Esther Rostler, Lowell, Mass.
Rachel Battelle, Wrentham, Mass.
Edna Dillon, Bethlehem, Pa.
Faith Allen, Norwich, Conn.
Helen Barbara Elwell, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Barbara G. Mathew, Adams, N. Y.
Margaret Stone, Montpelier, Vt.
Louise H. Caddoo, Dorchester, Mass.
Esther Herrick, Beverly, Mass.
Myrle Henderson, Rochester, N. Y.
E. E. Tudor, Chicago, Ill.
Ellen E. H. Smith, Providence, R. I.
Susanne Herrlick, Freeport, N. Y.
Edward F. Zepp, Hillside, N. J.
Louise K. Rastert, Cincinnati, O.
Rose I. Harper, Keene, N. H.
Rozetta Braithwaite, Avenel, N. J.
Rose Brown, New York City.
Caryl Salomon, New York City.
Leanor Michel, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Caroline N. Schwenlank, Mamoroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude F. Cowen, New York City.
Edna Rock Robertson, Rye, N. Y.
Emma Betty Katt, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Eleonore K. Taylor, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Effie S. Hyatt, Elmira, N. Y.
Eleanor B. Wiseman, Malden, Mass.
Francis Wiesman, Malden, Mass.
R. Emerson Taylor Jr., Lincoln Park, N. J.
Mrs. Muriel L. Koch, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. Irene L. Wood, Hudson, Mass.
Leland D. Wood, Hudson, Mass.
Mrs. Marion K. Hawes, West Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Carolyn W. Yeaton, Bar Harbor, Me.
Mrs. Helene M. Hauser, Hollis, N. Y.
Mrs. Leona Rose, New York City.
Mrs. Ella Sandusky, Jersey City, N. J.
Miss Mary Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Katherine M. Moore, Paris, France.
Mrs. Edna S. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
M. A. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
Willard E. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
Philip W. Robinson, Ware, Mass.
Mrs. Cathrine H. Dunlap (no address).
Louise Bosworth, Kingston, Mass.

ACTION TO HELP IDLE ASKED OF DOMINION HEADS

Workers' Group Interviews Canadian Officials; Bennett Adamant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 16—A demand that the Government take immediate action on behalf of the unemployed kept Parliament, both within and without the House, in a state of turmoil yesterday.

A delegation from the Workers' Unity League of Canada, bearing a petition with 100,000 signatures, interviewed the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett and his Labor Minister, G. D. Robertson, and afterward W. L. Mackenzie King, Opposition leader, and finally Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers of Alberta.

On the floor of the House, Liberal and Labor front benchers accuse the Government of inviting disaster by evading the issue, and in at least three other cities, Montreal, Sudbury and Winnipeg, the workless were holding demonstrations.

The Workers' Unity League included in its petition a demand for noncontributory unemployment insurance, to which Mr. Bennett stated, "We will not put a premium on idleness and we will not put our people on the dole."

The Prime Minister rebuked the delegates for implied criticism of the judiciary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and of the "bosses," who they thought should furnish the funds for the unemployed.

Declaring that these latter were the very people who contributed the major part of the taxes and made the most voluntary contributions, Mr. Bennett said that Canada had an economic system that was not likely to be displaced, and refused to discuss Communism with them. He suggested that if the members, many of whom judging by their names had come from Europe, desired to live under a Communistic system, means to send them to such a place might be provided.

Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Gardiner listened sympathetically to the group that called upon them, promising to do all in their power to ameliorate the conditions. Within the Commons, soon after going into the Committee of Supply, Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor, precipitated a long debate on unemployment when he asked the Prime Minister what he proposed to do about it.

J. S. Woodsworth said, "I do not think that the Prime Minister realizes the seriousness of the situation. What already has been spent for relief and the few millions that may still be available are quite inadequate to meet the present needs." Mr. Woodsworth said he thought that the people had a right to a decent living and that any government that failed to provide it had forfeited all claim to their loyalty.

"The capitalist system as we know it," he continued, "the system that permits free competition between individuals and groups, is recognized by every intelligent person to be on trial. It may survive but if it fails today to provide the necessities of life for people all over the world it will not survive."

Mr. Mackenzie King declared that he had looked in vain for something in the estimates indicating a Labor policy and wanted to know what the commission meant.

The Prime Minister promised that there would be a declaration by the Government after the address on the speech from the Throne had been adopted, according to the usual procedure. He explained that as a result of the $20,000,000 appropriated for unemployment assistance, a further $70,000,000 had been spent in labor within the few months.

"But on no account," he said, "Will a government with which I have anything to do countenance a non-contributing form of unemployment insurance."

Philadelphia Relief Unit Spent $1,200,000 in March

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—More than $1,200,000 was expended by the Committee for Unemployment Relief during March, according to the monthly financial statement issued by the committee. This brings the total expenditures of the committee to $2,615,016 for the relief work extended throughout the city since last November.

Through its committees the group has furnished relief to families, chiefly through the organized charities, in the form of clothes, food and money, and $1,456,350 has gone for that kind of work during the winter. It has paid out $1,012,300 in "made work" wages to the heads of families, spent $66,300 in the maintenance of the shelter for homeless men and $26,900 for breakfasts furnished to school children throughout the needy sections of the city. Including all pledges and available cash on hand, the committee reports $1,061,984 remains to be disbursed, which brings the total subscribed for relief of the unemployed to $3,677,000.

MEXICANS PROTEST BILL

MEXICO CITY, April 15 (By U. P.)—Luis Buenrostro, chairman of the Mexican branch of the Pan-American Institute for Reciprocal Commerce, telegraphed Simon J. Lubin, president of the parent organization at Sacramento, Calif., yesterday, urging that he protest against a bill which was reported to have passed the lower house of the California Legislature, excluding Mexicans from public schools.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PLAN DISCUSSED

National League of Women Voters Hear Prof. Booth on Political Prospects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 15—Nonpartisan primaries, nomination by petition and election by proportional representation were viewed as possibilities for the future by Prof. Ralph Booth of the University of Pittsburgh, addressing the general council of the National League of Women Voters here yesterday.

"Parties," he declared, "must cease to be a restraint upon the freedom of a direct and unimpeded choice of candidates by the rank and file of party membership." His address was delivered during a session devoted to the study of the direct primary.

Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, O., vice-president of the league, who presided at the session, announced that the discussion was to stimulate further study of the direct primary, which for 10 years the league has supported "with such modifications as will make nominations more representative."

All the well-known charges against the primary system as well as the defending arguments were dramatically presented by means of a demonstration hearing conducted by a number of the delegates under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Rotch of Boston. League members from various parts of the country, representing state Senators, sat with solemn faces while an imaginary proposal to repeal the direct primary in a certain state was being argued passionately.

A series of round tables under the direction of Mrs. Siegel Judd, Michigan, were held, to discuss the subjects of shortening the ballot, obtaining fewer and better candidates, reducing the cost of nominations and strengthening party responsibility.

Last night the league conferred "honorary degrees" upon state organizations which have been successful in legislation during the last year. Mrs. Ralph Treadway, of Illinois, was honored because of the success of Illinois in obtaining a law providing for jury service for women. Mrs. Frank Stromsten, of Iowa, and Miss Agnes Hilton, of Ohio, were recognized because of the success of the leagues in those two states in obtaining legislation to prevent hasty and ill-considered marriages by means of a five-day waiting period between the application for the issuance of marriage licenses.

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BRITISH TO SCAN GROUPING PLAN IN WEST INDIES

Federation With Trinidad Proposed to Benefit Sugar Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The federation with Trinidad of a number of small British West Indian islands, including the Leeward and Windward groups which bound the Caribbean Sea on the east, is discussed in an official dispatch by Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary of State in Whitehall.

The dispatch foreshadows the appointment of a small commission to visit the islands at an early date to draw up a working scheme. It was addressed to the governors at Antigua, Grenada and Trinidad.

The plan is being promoted chiefly as a measure of economy in the present depressed condition of the sugar industry, one of the chief means of living of the inhabitants. It is said that it will also conduce to agricultural progress and prosperity.

The Leeward and Windward Islands, though individually small, are of considerable tropical wealth and among them support a population of some 300,000 mostly of African or Indian origin. The islands are governed in a semi-paternal fashion, with the aid of a number of more or less representative councils.

Trinidad is larger. Its population including that of the small island of Tobago was at the last census about 400,000. It has a legislative Council in which there is a small elected element.

Lord Passfield points out that the present crisis in the sugar industry has brought about an economic situation, particularly in the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia, which makes it important to explore every possible avenue to the increase of economy and efficiency in the administration.

The dispatch concludes with a remark calculated to allay anxiety lest the policy of amalgamation should be applied to other British West Indian Islands. "It appears to me," Lord Passfield says, "that at least at the present time there is little likelihood that such an inquiry could usefully be extended to other colonies."

COAL COMPACT AIDS GERMAN RELATIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A German-Czechoslovakian coal war is said to have been prevented by a new agreement arrived at between the representatives of these states and to take the place of the provisional arrangement. The old basis of a definite ratio between the export of German coal to this state and of Czechoslovakian brown coal to Germany has been abandoned to a large extent.

The new quotas fixed are generally considered on both sides to approximate to the normal quantities exported, and arrangements have been reached to prevent undercutting in prices, so that both sides are reported satisfied.

Jugoslav Youth Opposed to Régime

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The second annual congress of the students of the Little Entente—Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—which was to have been held in Bucharest during the month of March, has been indefinitely postponed because of the failure of the Jugoslav delegates to arrive and this fact is indicative of the unsatisfactory internal situation in the land of King Alexander.

Normally this is a very popular congress, not only because students like to travel free, to meet one another and to see foreign lands, but also because it offers the Little Entente youth an excellent opportunity to manifest their patriotism. Also, Jugoslavia had no desire to break up an international conference and expose itself before its neighbors by failing to send her representatives. But in spite of everything a satisfactory delegation could not be chosen, the chief reason for which is that the students were not willing to accept the views of the dictatorship. They have launched a little revolt. They have staged a rather defiant protest such as their fathers dare not make.

This mild case of insurgency does not, of course, have great significance, but it shows the existence of a strong feeling of opposition on the part of impulsive youth. Protests against absolutism often begin in universities and that is why King Alexander from the beginning has given special attention to this youth—but not with complete success.

KENYA'S COTTON BOOM AIDS BOMBAY MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The present cotton season in Uganda continues to be a big success, and in some districts the crop is regarded as a record. A notable feature is that the market seems to be moving away from Liverpool in favor of Bombay.

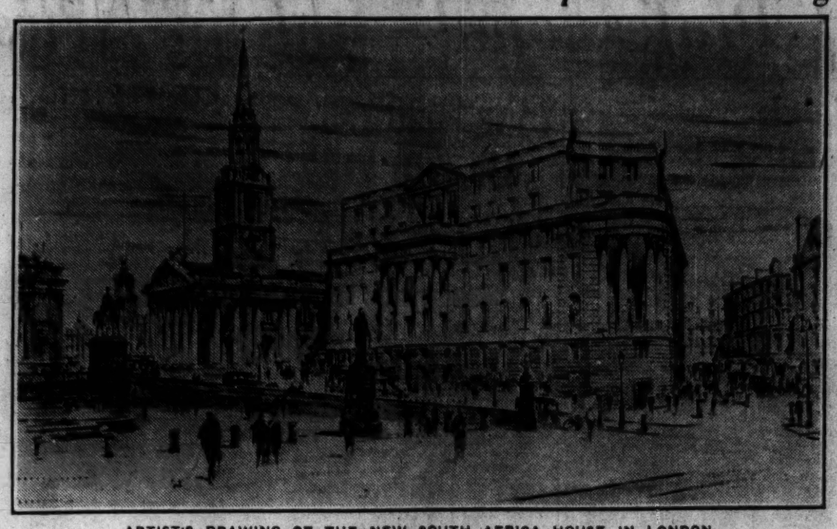
There are also heavy Japanese buyers, and it seems unlikely that Liverpool will see much Uganda lint this year. Incidentally the natives have to be paid the highest possible prices to encourage them to continue planting in these depressed times.

JUVENILE COURT REFORM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Under a new measure for trial and punishment of juvenile offenders, to be introduced into the Legislative Council here, it will be an offense for a newspaper to publish the name of a juvenile offender or anything which may lead to his identification, except by permission of the court.

Lord Nelson's Column Looks Down Upon This Building



ARTIST'S DRAWING OF THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE IN LONDON

New South Africa House in London Fills One Side of Trafalgar Square

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The new South Africa House now being built in London occupies the full front of the east side of Trafalgar Square between the Strand and the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields. It has been designed to conform to the architecture of the church and the National Gallery.

The architectural order of the portico of the National Gallery with its Corinthian columns, as the main feature of the whole Square, has been followed in the design of the central portico of South Africa House, and this portico will be the central and dominating note of the new building. There will also be a circular colonnade with columns of the same style at the corner where the Square meets the Strand.

The central portico opens from the High Commissioner's office.

The chief rooms, in addition to the Exhibition Hall and the Cinema Hall on the main ground floor, are the Trade Commissioner's office and general information bureau opening out of the central hall, and a reading and writing room for the convenience of South Africans.

The central feature of the first floor behind the portico is the High Commissioner's office surrounded by the permanent secretary's, the political secretary's, and private secretary's offices, and at the Strand corner a conference room and reference library with an entrance onto the circular portico.

Accommodation is provided for a tourist and travel bureau, for the accountant and his staff, for the advisory engineer to the South African Railways, and his assistants and draftsmen, and for the Stores and shipping branch.

In the center of the fifth floor is a secondary portico and opening onto this will be a suite of rooms for the Prime Minister of the Union and his Ministers or senior officers which will be used when they come to London. This portico opens out to the flat roof over the main portico and on this in fine weather can be formed the familiar South African stoep with a little paved garden affording a pleasant welcome to South Africans.

On the building, probably in the rediment of the upper portico, will be carved De Goode Hoop, the ship of Van Riebeek, first Governor of South Africa, modeled from the bas-relief on the walls of the old castle at Cape Town. South African timbers will be used for paneling and furniture and sufficient of the valuable marbles, which have recently been developed, to illustrate their value and beauty.

JUGOSLAVIAN TRADE DROPS FOR JANUARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Although Jugoslavia has so far survived the world crisis better than any of its immediate neighbors, its commerce has begun to show a radical falling off, as official statistics for January show.

Last year during that month there was a favorable trade balance of more than $1,000,000, and this year an unfavorable balance of $500,000. Imports decreased by one fourth and exports by more than one-third, both in volume and in value.

DANISH-AMERICANS VISIT HOMELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Although it was reported that the usual annual meeting of Danish-American Clubs would not be as large as in previous years, there are evidences that some of the members are already on their way from the United States.

The festivities will commence on July 4, and continue for the four following days. The date is observed each year by visiting Danish-Americans.

FILM PRODUCERS OF TWO NATIONS TO CO-OPERATE

Players of United States and England to Act in Exchanged Studios

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A scheme for coöperation between American and British film producers and players is being promoted by Basil Dean, general European representative of Radio-Keith-Orpheum, and chairman of Associated Talking Pictures, Ltd.

English players will be sent over to the United States to take part in American films, and American players will be sent over to England to perform a similar function here.

One of the newest and largest of London cinemas, the Leicester Square Theater, has been taken over by Mr. Dean and Radio-Keith-Orpheum to serve as a shop-window for the display of their united products.

Production in connection with this coöperative scheme will be put under way immediately, the first British film under the plan being "Sally in Our Alley," an adaptation of the famous stage play, "The Likes of 'Er." Further films in contemplation are an adaptation of "Nine Till Six," and another picture called "Footsteps in the Night."

New film studios have already begun building at Ealing, a suburb of London, and will provide welcome work for large numbers of unemployed during the next few months. They are on a smaller scale an exact reproduction of the R. K. O. studios in Hollywood. They will be equipped and operated by expert technicians from the United States, but British technicians will be trained to take entire charge as quickly as possible.

Mr. Dean told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the films resulting from this united enterprise will aim at being 40 per cent dialogue to 60 per cent action, though in the case of such stage plays as "Nine Till Six" this will not be easy to achieve.

Mr. Dean, besides being interested in the film trade, is also a distinguished theatrical producer. This new departure does not mean that he will be leaving the theater. Indeed he is on the eve of producing a play, "Autumn Crocus," written by an authoress whose work has never appeared on the stage before. Mr. Dean thinks that it would make a very fine picture.

Women Journalists Have Benefited Papers and Magazines, Editors Told

Lord Luke Hopes for Daily Edited by Woman and Without Political Leaders—Tract Society Publishing Books in 200 Tongues

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"I look forward with interest to the day when a national daily will be edited by a woman, and, I hope, have no political leaders at all." Lord Luke declared at a reception given in his home in Portman Square recently, to mark the appointment of Miss Anne Hepple as the new editor of the Woman's Magazine, published by the Religious Tract Society.

"A generation ago," he continued, "the arrival of the woman journalist was making something of a sensation in Fleet Street, though—perhaps owing to an oversight—the fact was not recorded as such on the evening posters. The male journalist regarded her with a good deal of suspicion.

"But she came, and her influence has been profound. She has brought into the magazine pages of our newspapers and the lively columns of our magazines an attention to detail and make-up and technique which was badly needed.

"During the last 35 years, I have come in contact with the question of advertising from many points of view and I have of recent years been struck by the growth of feminine interest in newspapers and magazines."

Miss Hepple said that until recently she had shared in the popular misconception that the Religious Tract Society's only function was the publication of its world-famous tracts. Actually, she added, it is publishing some of the finest books in English and 200 other languages.

Miss Hepple deplored the appeal made by some of the cheap literature and films offered to the young people today. She considered that one way of combating this was to divert the public mind to more agreeable topics. This is the self-imposed duty of the Religious Tract Society, she said, which is carrying out its purpose in this and every other country except Russia.

Highlanders Hope to Preserve Tongue By Proposed Gaelic School at Inverness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INVERNESS, Scot.—Whether or not a Gaelic university at Inverness would help to keep the language alive, was a question discussed at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Gaelic Society of Inverness on March 27, by Sir Murdoch Macdonald, chief of the society, who presided.

The proposal for such a university, Sir Murdoch said, had been much discussed of late, and it had been said that wealthy Americans sympathized with the project and were expected to find the £2,000,000 required for the scheme.

Sir Murdoch agreed that Inverness, as the capital of the Highlands, was the right place for the university, but his chief concern was whether the language could be rescued to serve the purposes of the ordinary man.

The society itself, he declared, could record for the future the salient features of the Gaelic language, but only to a minor extent could it keep the language alive. He added that in the Highlands, as in Greece, the church alone had the power and could use it if its incumbents so wished; otherwise he felt that Gaelic as a living language of the people had its days numbered.

By the time the society holds its centenary meeting, he felt little Gaelic would be spoken, whether there were a university at Inverness or not.

He therefore made a plea to his hearers to proceed to even greater endeavor in assisting to retain the Gaelic language. There were multitudes throughout the world, he declared, to whom the language made its appeal and who, although they never saw the Highlands, still called it home, still loved its song, its sentiment, and its story.

MANCHESTER SEEKS MORE ENTERPRISES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — The City Council is to be asked to contribute £1500 for three years to the expenses of a Manchester Development Committee, to be formed with the object of encouraging new industrial enterprises.

A public appeal is to be made to business firms and individuals, with the purpose of bringing the funds to an annual minimum of £3000, of which £700 a year has already been promised. Business groups have approved the plan prepared for submission to the municipal authorities, and as soon as the necessary minimum guarantee fund has been obtained a committee will be established.

POLE IN DANZIG RESIGNS

DANZIG, April 15 (AP)—Dr. Henryk Strasburger, Polish Commissioner at Danzig, resigned today, protesting that the Danzig Senate failed to deal satisfactorily with his charges of insufficient protection of Polish citizens on Danzig territory.

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Like Character, Endures
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The Double-Breasted Suit
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A broad sweep to the lapels and a trim squareness to the shoulders reflect the London-born authority of Tailor Guild styles. And the superb hand-needlework of this modern guild of craftsmen brings out all the natural dignity of a double-breasted model, making it incomparably the suit of a gentleman.
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Women's and Misses' Coats	36.00	65.00	49.75
Women's and Misses' Dresses	13.95	19.75 & 25.00	15.00 & 19.75
Women's and Misses' Coats	21.75	39.75	25.00 & 29.75
Women's and Misses' Dresses	36.00	59.75	49.75
Assorted Printed Crepes	1.19	1.95 & 2.50	1.69
Coffee Tables	18.75	37.50	25.00
Hand Appliqued Bridge Sets	1.95	7.95	4.95
Damask	1.50	4.50	3.00
Prudence Hosiery	1.09	1.95	1.35
Prudence Mesh Hosiery	1.55	2.95	1.95
Broadloom Carpet, 9 ft. and 12 ft.	3.95	8.50	6.25
Men's Shirts	1.65	2.50	1.95
Women's Shoes	7.95	12.50	10.50
Women's Silk Chemises and Panties	2.85	4.95	3.95
Women's Silk Slips	3.85	5.95	4.95
Women's Silk Gowns	5.65	8.95	7.95
Women's Handbags	3.89	7.50	5.00
Three-candle Silk Shade Bridge Lamps	9.95	24.50	15.00

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

F. X. SHIELDS AND SUTTER ADVANCE

Van Ryn and Grant Also Win to Fill the Semifinal Round Brackets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., April 16—Francis X. Shields of New York, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Bryant M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., gained the semifinal round of the men's singles in the annual United North and South tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club, yesterday.

In the women's singles, Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., advanced to the final and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn moved into the semifinal round.

R. Berkeley Bell of Texas and New York was forced to default to H. H. Hendlin in the third round. Thus the expected meeting between Bell and Van Ryn will not materialize. Van Ryn advanced yesterday by defeating Hendlin at 6—1, 6—3.

Sutter, who arrived late, played in two singles matches yesterday to catch up with the field. In the first match he won from C. Bertram Hammell, a Swarthmore College graduate, from Absecon, N. J., 6—2, 7—5. His next opponent was Percy L. Kynaston, of New York, who forced him to play extra games in the first set, before advancing. The score was 9—7, 6—2.

Shields had no trouble in defeating Louis C. Abels of Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—2. Another easy winner was Grant, who showed no mercy to Wilmer M. Hines, United States junior champion and a team mate at University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated C. Bertram Hammell, Absecon, N. J., 6—2, 7—5.

H. H. Hendlin, Pinehurst, won from R. Berkeley Bell, New York and Texas, by default.

FOURTH ROUND

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 9—7, 6—2.

Bryant M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Wilmer M. Hines, University of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Louis C. Abels, Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated H. H. Hendlin, Pinehurst, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

John W. Van Ryn and Francis X. Shields defeated J. M. Smith and Cedric A. Major, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

John W. Van Ryn and Francis X. Shields defeated Armand L. Bruneau and F. J. Haas, 6—2, 6—0.

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville defeated E. K. Graham and H. H. Hendlin, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Marion Morris, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 10—8, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. Dana and Miss Burrage, 6—0, 6—0.

Marjory L. Sachs and Mrs. William M. Shedden defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk and Mrs. Marion Morris, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6.

Los Nanduces And Optimists in Final

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 16—The Optimists, winners last year, and Los Nanduces, which includes a member of last year champions, will meet for the open polo championship at Squadron A Armory on Saturday, as the result of the semifinals, staged at the same place last night. The former, with the Guest brothers of last year's team in the lineup, defeated the team of the Commonwealth Polo Club of Boston, 8 to 5½, while the Yale University team, winners of the Class A and intercollegiate championships, were worthy opponents to Los Nanduces, battling to the very end before the higher-goal team came through by a score of 14 to 12. Lieut. McDowell Jones of the winners was the back of the Optimists in 1930.

Ogden Phipps, the regular No. 1 of the Optimists, was still out of their lineup and Raymond Guest moved up to No. 1, with Stewart B. Iglehart Jr., filling in at back, while F. W. C. Guest held his usual position. Lieut. J. N. Haskell filled in for No. 1 for Commonwealth, in place of Gerard S. Smith, who had moved over to Los Nanduces, and fitted in well with the two Harvard players, Forrester A. Clark and Elbridge T. Gerry 2d. But none of the six were at their best in scoring, and only Raymond Guest showed consistent attacking power.

But in the other battle the Yale team though outweighed by many goals on a handicap basis, fought far above their ranking, and held the 25-goal team, while rated at 18 themselves, all the way through the chukkers to near the end of the final period. The summary:

NATIONAL OPEN INDOOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS—Semifinal Round

LOS NANDUCES		YALE
No. 1—G. S. Smith		L. A. Baldwin
No. 2—C. R. Harrison		J. P. Mills
Back—Lieut. McD. Jones		J. C. Rathborne

Score—Los Nanduces 14, Yale University 12. Goals—Jones 8, Smith 5, Harrison for Nanduces; Baldwin 5, Rathborne 5, Mills 2, for Yale. Referee—D. O. Nelson. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

OPTIMISTS		COMMONWEALTH P. C.
No. 1—Raymond Guest		Lieut. J. N. Haskell
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest		E. T. Gerry 2d
Back—S. B. Iglehart Jr.		F. A. Clark

Score—The Optimists 8, Commonwealth Polo Club 5½. Goals—R. Guest 4, Iglehart 3, F. W. C. Guest 2 for Optimists; Gerry 4, Haskell, Clark for Commonwealth. Fouls—Iglehart 2 against Optimists; Gerry against Commonwealth. Referee—D. O. Nelson. Time—Four 7½-minute chukkers.

SHEIKS WIN FIRST PLAYOFF GAME, 4-3

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF
(Final Series)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheiks	1	0	4	3	2
Checkers	0	1	3	4	0

(Three out of five games.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 16—Oakland Sheiks won an overtime game, 4 to 3, the opening match of the California Hockey League finals, but only after a close, clean combat with the challenging Oakland checkers. The second line center, Charley Collins, scored the winning goal on a pass from George Bond. Willey shot the opening goal in the first period, followed by Anderson and Harper in the second. Checkers' brilliant play resulted in goals by Pool and Irving in the second and Goodman's tying score late in the third. The summary:

SHEIKS		CHECKERS
Willey, Huffman, lw		rw, Goodman, D. Cummings
Harper, Collins, c		c, Hurtubise, Miller
Anderson, Fennel, rw		lw, Pool, Ellis
Stevens, ld		rd, Burke, Horne
Dafoe, G. Bond, rd		ld, Irving, J. Bond
Fowler, g		g, Vaughan

Score—Sheiks 4, Checkers 3. Goals—Willey, Anderson, Harper, Collins for Sheiks; Pool, Irving, Goodman for Checkers. Assists—Anderson, Stevens, Dafoe, G. Bond for Sheiks; J. Bond, Hurtubise, Miller for Checkers. Referee—Lloyd Cook. Time—Three 20m. periods and 4m. overtime.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	2	0	1.000
Toledo	1	1	.500
Milwaukee	1	1	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	.500
Kansas City	1	1	.500
Columbus	1	1	.500
Louisville	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Kansas City 6, Toledo 5.
Columbus 13, Milwaukee 12.
St. Paul 10, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 5.

LAYTON DEFEATS HALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 16—J. M. Layton of St. Louis, former world's champion, defeated Allen Hall of this city, runnerup to the present world's champion, in a challenge match block, 50 to 38, in 37 innings at Mussey's here last night. This is the first of a 300-point series, the winner claiming the right to challenge Arthur Thurnbiad of this city for a world's championship match. Last night was the first time Layton has beaten Hall this season.

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British Sports Officials Plan Strong Olympic Team

Sir Harold Bowden, Newly Elected Chairman of the Council, Presides Over Brilliant Assembly of 400 Interested Persons in London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 16—The enthusiasm of British sports administrators for the tenth Olympic Games and intention to make a great effort to send to Los Angeles in 1932 the strongest possible team were shown beyond all doubt at the Connaught Rooms here last night when Sir Harold Bowden, newly-elected chairman of the Council of the British Olympic Association, presided over a brilliant assembly of 400 persons, including Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador; George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works; Sir Malcolm Campbell, Lords Moynihan, Rochdale, Aberdare and Burghley.

Replying to a toast of the British Olympic Association, proposed eloquently by Lord Moynihan, Bowden said he wished to emphasize the importance of the tenth Olympiad. "When the Olympic Games were revived after many centuries in 1896," he said, "their founder, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman, had a vision of international games bringing about understanding between the nations of the world and putting an end to war. Since then there have been nine Olympiads and one world war. The fact that a few years after the war we are now preparing for the tenth Olympiad and that the four years of the war caused the suspension of only one Olympic meeting seems to give some cause for hoping that where politicians, lawyers, emperors and kings have failed, sportsmen might, in good time, attain a common ground between nations differing widely in race and religious traditions. May not it be that the stadium will prove a melting pot from which will emerge common international ideals? We may still be a long way from attaining our goal, but we have traveled far along the road of international sportsmanship.

Good-Fellowship Prevails

"Unpleasant incidents that occurred at earlier meetings no longer mar the Olympics and post-war meetings are being conducted in a spirit of utmost good-fellowship. There is one danger against which we, in this country, have to be on our guard and that is self-complacency. It has always been our watchword that a good sportsman is a good loser, but that in itself isn't good enough. It is all very well to be a good loser, but quite an excellent thing to be a good winner sometimes. There is a plausible school thought in this country, which says winning doesn't matter, all that matters is the spirit of the game. That sounds like good sportsmanship but it isn't—its bad sportsmanship.

"Some people try to excuse our failures in certain branches of international sport by saying Americans take their sport too seriously. That is a most unsporting attitude and the remark is one which we must not hear next year. Ancient Greeks took their Olympian Games so seriously that if there were wars going on in Greece at the time those wars were stopped and no sacrifice was too great and no training too severe. And the reward was merely glory and a symbolic crown of leaves. If we are to bring to British prestige that is ours by tradition in the world of sport, it is necessary we should take Olympic Games as seriously as they deserve. For example, what have the universities of Oxford and Cambridge done to encourage the Olympic spirit among the athletes of this country. The answer to this question is very important because the varsities set the fashion for public schools and clubs and public schools set the fashion for private schools, secondary schools and elementary schools.

"The only recent change in the program of intervarsity sports has been a substitution of the pole jump for the hammer throw and the introduction of the low hurdles. It has never been thought worth while to throw the discus or javelin or to institute a Marathon race or gymnastic contests. Possibly all these things are not suitable for schoolboys, but why shouldn't the universities devote two afternoons to their sports meeting with a program of track events one day and another composed exclusively of field events. After all, three days were occupied by a cricket match at Lord's.

Question of Finance

"My own feeling," continued Sir Harold, "is the time has come to end our insular attitude toward international sports and recognize that we can retain the respect of the world for sportsmanship only if we make sportsmanship mean ability to win as well as ability to lose."

Referring to the question of finance, Mr. Bowden said that the British Olympic Association is not making public appeal for funds just yet, but he recommended to Lansbury's attention the fact that the German Government has decided to contribute one-third of the whole sum required to send a team to Los Angeles. Ten thousand pounds every four years, he suggested, would be only a tiny drop in the ocean of the British Government's expenditure of millions of pounds for educative purposes generally. As it was, the British Olympic Association is responsible for raising the whole of the money required amounting to more than 100 pounds per man.

"It won't be an easy job to collect the necessary money, but the association starts with three advantages—good cause, active coöperation of governing bodies in British sport and the support of the press. I am confident money will be forthcoming and Britain will be represented by her best champions. America, I know, is going to put up the biggest show ever in 1932 and we must not wait until after that event to awaken our responsibilities as a nation who taught the world to play. We have still got men of whom champions may be made, but champions are made not born and it needs time, solid effort and the moral support of a nation to build up champions. We must learn as a nation to think Olympically."

General Dawes, in a brief speech responding to a toast to guests, stressed the warmth of welcome awaiting the Britishers in California, and the same theme was pursued by Admiral Sir Cyril T. Fuller, president of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Sports Control Board, who visited Los Angeles recently. Lansbury, whose name is identified with the recent increase in public facilities for recreation—he obtained the authorization for mixed bathing in Hyde Park—reviewed the Olympic Games and sport as a whole from the viewpoint of those not educated at universities or public schools and expressed the hope that provision of running tracks in public parks might bring forth Olympic champions from the ranks of the boys and girls who hitherto have been denied all the opportunities enjoyed by youngsters more fortunately placed.

A toast to the guests was proposed in a humorous vein by H. M. Abrahams, Olympic champion at 100 meters in 1924; Sir Malcolm Campbell proposed a toast to the chairman, and a presentation was made to Lord Rochdale for his great services in connection with British Olympic sport.

Purdue's Problem Hitting Strength

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 16—Development of hitting strength is the biggest problem that confronts Coach W. L. Lambert as he prepares the Purdue University baseball nine for its curtailed "Big Ten" schedule. The Old Gold and Black combination claims a fairly stable defense with a practically veteran infield and has a capable pitching staff, but the lack of outdoor work and the impossibility of taking a spring training trip has been reflected in somewhat weak hitting.

The mound duties should be taken care of in good style. Two veterans, C. O. Schupp '31, a right hander, and J. E. Palo '32, a lefthander, have been supplemented by A. D. Hoopengardener '31, a transfer from Indiana University, who pitched Purdue to a neat victory over Wabash in the initial game of the season. Schupp, although not particularly brilliant, is steady and cool. Palo in addition to his box duties, will work at first base or in the outfield, when not pitching, because of his batting ability.

Frank Duff '33 is expected to be permanent behind the bat. He holds the pitchers up well and is capable at the plate. As reserve catchers, Lambert can call on S. E. Witkoski '33 or Brown Rudacille '32, regular second baseman, who has shown some ability behind the bat.

The Purdue infield is a veteran affair. In addition to Rudacille at second base, M. E. Snodgress '31 holds down the shortstop post and has been fielding brilliantly as well as collecting hits with consistency, while C. R. Weaver '31 remains at third base. First base duties have been divided between Palo and J. S. Fleming '31. Reserve infielders include C. E. Field '31 and W. J. Williams '32.

New faces appear in the outfield. W. H. Huffman '32 seems to have annexed a permanent hold on the left field post, while S. M. Hessinger '32 has been working in the center garden. The right field post has been passed around between a trio made up of Williams, Palo, and E. C. Hoagland '33, depending upon the pitching assignment for the day and the infield makeup.

Purdue will play only six "Big Ten" games this season. The complete schedule for the season follows:

April 6—Purdue 9, Wabash 7; 10—Purdue 13, Ball Teachers 0; 11—Ball Teachers College 12, Purdue 3; 18—Indiana State Normal; 25—Ohio State; 28—Indiana.

May 2—Illinois; 6—Notre Dame at South Bend; 9—Indiana at Bloomington; 14—Ohio State at Columbus; 21—Illinois at Urbana; 26—Notre Dame.

NEW YORK A. C. WINS WATERPOLO TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 16—The waterpolo team of the New York Athletic Club defended its national Amateur Athletic Union championship yesterday in its home pool against the team of the Illinois Athletic Club in the final round of the 1931 title tourney. It was a hard battle, however, running into two overtime periods before the locals emerged victors, 5 to 4.

The losers in the first round, played the day before, Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn and Carnegie Library Club of Homestead, Pa., played off for third place, with Central winning, 6 to 3.

The big game found the Winged Foot seven showing far better team play than the Chicago team, though Albert H. Schwartz, the big center forward of Illinois, was the individual star of the occasion, and came close to winning the game in the overtime, when a goal shot by him was disallowed for offside. He scored two of his teams goals and assisted in another; but a foul by him that sent him off, finally opened the way to the winning goal.

Illinois, with William Wallen Jr. shooting, got the first goal, but before the end of the first half goals by Herbert Vollmer and Leo Giebel put the locals ahead. Raymond M. Ruddy and Schwartz got two goals apiece in alternation in the second session, and with a minute to spare, a pass from Schwartz to Daniel Komie tied the score. The first four minutes of overtime brought no results; but after the Illinois goal was disallowed, Stephen Ruddy Jr., on a pass from his brother, scored the winning goal. The summary:

NEW YORK A. C.		ILLINOIS A. C.
Vollmer, lf		rf, Komie
R. M. Ruddy, cf		cf, Schwartz
S. Ruddy Jr., rf		lf, Wallen
Farley, lb		rb, Krueger
Giebel, cb		cb, Samson
Curran, rb		lb, Hardy
Cattus, g		g, Lauer

Score—New York A. C. 5, Illinois A. C. 4. Goals—R. M. Ruddy 2, S. Ruddy, Vollmer, Giebel for New York; Schwartz 2, Komie, Wallen for Illinois. Penalties—Krueger, Giebel, Schwartz. Referee—William S. Merriman, University of Pennsylvania. Time—Two 8-m. periods and one 3-m. overtime period.

YANKS-BROWNS TIE FOR FIRST

Hadley Holds A's to Four Hits—White Sox Defeat Indians

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Boston	0	2	.000
Detroit	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

New York 8, Boston 7.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 4.
Chicago 7, Cleveland 6.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 1.

New York and St. Louis were the only clubs in the American League to keep their slates clean after the second day of playing in the circuit. The Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox again, 8 to 7, while the Browns won from the Detroit Tigers, 6 to 4. Washington even its series with the champion Philadelphia Athletics by the score of 7 to 1. In the remaining contest, the Chicago White Sox drew up on even terms with Cleveland by winning, 7 to 6. This leaves the Yankees and Browns tied for first place in the standing, with Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington tied for second.

The Yankees took an early lead over the Red Sox by putting across five runs in the first inning and one in the second. Henry Johnson worked until the eighth inning for New York, to be relieved at that time by Roy Sherid with two men out. The Red Sox could not score until the sixth, when they started a rally which later tied the score. Going into the last of the ninth the teams were on even terms, but the Yanks scored one run in their half of the inning and that was enough. Danny MacFayden was Boston's starting pitcher, but he was taken out in the first inning after his opponents had made five hits. Manager Collins of the Boston club inserted 20 men into the lineup in an effort to overcome the lead. Lou Gehrig for the Yankees and Charlie Berry and Jim Brillheart for the Sox hit homers. Tom Winsett, recruit Red Sox outfielder, came through as a pinch hitter for the second time in as many trys.

Sam Gray and Waite Hoyt engaged in a pitchers' battle in St. Louis, with the former gaining victory when his team mates rallied for three runs in the seventh. The Browns and Tigers each scored twice in the second and the St. Louis club took the lead in the third with another. Detroit tied it up in the first of the seventh, but the Browns came back with three. The Tigers began a rally in the ninth which fell short. The Browns made 13 hits and the Tigers 14, but Gray came through in the pinches. Goose Goslin led the St. Louis attack with three out of four, one of them a double. Harvey Walker and Dale Alexander each connected with three hits for the Tigers. Johnson, Detroit right fielder, hit a homer.

Walter Johnson's Senators hit timely behind the air-tight pitching of Bump Hadley, who held the champions to four hits and one run. Philadelphia's only run came in the sixth, when Bing Miller tripled, driving home Phil Todt. The Senators made only nine hits, but they were timely and usually accounted for a run or two. George Earnshaw, Connie Mack's star right-hander, drew the assignment for the A's, but was driven from the box in the fourth. Mahaffey and Carter finished. Jimmy Dykes, Philadelphia third baseman, hit a double and single, one-half of his team's hits. Spencer, catcher, and Judge, first baseman, each contributed two hits for the Senators.

In a close 10-inning struggle, the White Sox evened their series with the Indians. The Cleveland batters came through with a total of 16 hits, but Caraway and McKain, Chicago pitchers, managed to keep them fairly well scattered. Caraway worked until one was out in the ninth, to be relieved at that time by McKain, who received credit for the victory. The White Sox knocked Hudlin, Cleveland's starting pitcher, out of the box in the sixth. Earl Averill, Indians' center fielder, had a good day at bat with a single, double and triple out of five trys. Chicago's only extra-base hit was a double by Tate.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	7	8	4

Batteries—Johnson, Sherid and Dickey; MacFayden, Russell, Brillheart, Morris and Berry. Winning pitcher—Sherid. Losing pitcher—Morris. Umpires—Van Grafian, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 20m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	x	6	13	2
Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	14	0

Batteries—Gray and Ferrell; Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Geisel. Time—1h. 45m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	x	7	9	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Hadley and Spencer; Earnshaw, Mahaffey, Carter and Cochrane, Heving. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Guthrie, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—1h. 48m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	10	1
Cleveland	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	16	4

Batteries—Caraway, McKain and Tate; Hudlin, Harder, Thomas and Sewell. Winning pitcher—McKain. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Nallin. Time—2h. 30m.

Two Changes in the Five-Woman Teams

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-WOMAN TEAMS

Alberti Jewelers, Chicago	2748
Fairground Recreation No. 3, St. Louis	2567
Anderson S. and C. L. C., St. Louis	3546
Fort Boulevard Girls, Detroit	3521
Riveria Recreation, Detroit	3510
Euclid-13th Recreation, Cleveland	3478
Fred Barton Plumbing, Detroit	3463
Sprague Bros. Radios, Cincinnati	3463
Schueneman Uptown, Chicago	3453
Sprowl Ice Cream Co., Erie, Pa.	3427

TWO-WOMAN TEAMS

Zetta Baker and G. Pomeroy, Barton Plumbing, Detroit	1145
L. Hubbard and U. Baker, Detroit	1117
M. Harsch and G. Myers, Cleveland	1109
Ann Stowe and S. Hatrick, Detroit	1098
D. McQuade and M. Smith, Chicago	1097
Mrs. J. Wilson and Mrs. A. Uhlen, St. Louis	1095
A. Murphy and M. Angelotte, Erie, Pa.	1094
H. Miller and C. Jackson, Sherrill, N. Y.	1083
E. Drehm and R. Suchan, Cleveland	1063
R. Miller and M. Beguillard, Erie, Pa.	1045

SINGLES

Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	639
Ann Stowe, Riveria Recreation, Detroit	616
Emma Ruff, Weehawken	608
I. Zupko, Perth Amboy, N. J.	598
Mrs. J. J. Wilson, St. Louis	588
B. McIntyre, Kent, O.	577
Zetta Baker, Detroit	573
J. Eckert, Albany, N. Y.	566
E. Munn, Perth Amboy, N. J.	561
B. Snider, Chicago	555

ALL-EVENTS

Mrs. J. J. Wilson, St. Louis	1740
Dorothy McQuade, Chicago	1717
Mrs. Zetta Baker, Detroit, Mich.	1650
Miss Ann Stowe, Detroit, Mich.	1639
Mary Warnbier, Chicago	1629
Mrs. Ann Uhlen, St. Louis	1623
E. Miller, Sherrill, N. Y.	1617
Emma Drehm, Cleveland	1610
Mary Smith, Chicago	1601
B. McIntyre, Kent, O.	1592

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 16—The Detroit team of the Fort Boulevard Girls were the star performers yesterday in the women's international bowling congress at Dwyer's Academy. Bowling in the five-woman class, they took fourth position in the competition, with a total of 2521 and a best game of 867.

A team from Cincinnati, O., under the banner of Sprague Brothers Radios, was next best, with 2463 and a best game of 862.

The Kansas City contingent made a rather weak début in the five-woman class yesterday, but is expected to do better in the two-woman and individual competitions. Harvey's Market Square did best, but could get only 2381, just outside of the first 10.

The booster championship was brought to a conclusion with two teams of the Women's Bowling Association of Greater New York, Nos. 49 and 57, getting into the first 10 in that group of the championships. No. 49 took third place with a total of 2690, while No. 57 is in eighth position, with 2639.

But none of the teams was able to get within hailing distance of the opening-day leaders, Hotel Victoria No. 4 from Tottenville, with its total of 2720, which gives them the championship.

There were no two-woman or individual championships contested yesterday, so the standings in those groups and in the all-events were not disturbed.

BRUINS BUY JERWA

VANCOUVER, April 15 (AP) — Sale of Frank Jerwa, star forward of the Vancouver Lions, Pacific Coast Hockey League team, to the Boston National Hockey League club was announced today by the Vancouver organization. While the price was not made public, it was understood the Boston Bruins bid more than the $5000 draft figure for Jerwa, one of the outstanding players of the past season.

Restaurants

PORTLAND, ORE.

POPULAR PRICES
KNICKERBOCKER
108 B'way, Adjoining Imperial Hotel

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway. Opposite Hotel Benson

The SIGN of the ROSE TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 8

JAMES L. (SUNNY JIM) BOTTOMLEY
St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the Mitchell club of the Dakota State League in 1920. Born in Oglesby, Ill., April 23, 1900. A left-handed batter and thrower. Six feet in height, weighs about 175 pounds, and plays first base. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1920—Mitchell, Dakota State League	97	.313
1921—Houston, Texas League	130	.327
1922—Syracuse, International League	110	.348
1922—St. Louis, National League	37	.326
1923—St. Louis, National League	134	.371
1924—St. Louis, National League	137	.310
1925—St. Louis, National League	153	.287
1926—St. Louis, National League	154	.299
1927—St. Louis, National League	152	.303
*1928—St. Louis, National League	149	.325
1929—St. Louis, National League	146	.314
1930—St. Louis, National League	131	.303

*Awarded the National League's most valuable player prize.

ACHILLES LEADS SIX-METER YACHTS

BERMUDA-AMERICAN SIX-METER YACHT STANDING

Yacht and Owner	Points
Achilles, E. & F. Trimingham (B.)	12
BobKat II, R. Meyer (U. S.)	9
Viking, Trott Syndicate (B.)	8
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham (U. S.)	7
Aphrodite, J. S. Johnson (U. S.)	4
Sea Venture, Lloyd Jones (B.)	3

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 16—Winning the second of the series of special races for the United States-Bermuda six-meter yachts off here yesterday, Achilles, sailed by E. and F. Trimingham and representing Bermuda, holds first place in the championship standing with a 4-point margin over BobKat II and Viking, which are tied for second place. Although there is no team prize or title at stake, the Bermuda yachts are leading the Americans 23 points to 19 as the result of the two races sailed. Two more races are to be sailed for the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club Trophy which goes to the winning yacht.

The race yesterday was twice around a triangular course on Great Sound, with a 13 to 14-knot westerly breeze blowing. At no time did more than a minute separate the first boat from the fourth. Achilles beat Lucie for first place by 21 seconds, BobKat II was a length or so astern of her team mate in third place and Viking crossed half a minute later to take fourth money. Sea Venture was fifth, and the third American boat, Aphrodite, a hopeless last. The summary:

SECOND RACE — SIX-METER SERIES — START, 2:40

Yacht and Owner	Finish
Achilles, E. & F. Trimingham (B)	4:36.06
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham (US)	4:38.27
BobKat II, R. Meyer (US)	4:38.30
Viking, Trott Syndicate (B)	4:39.03
Sea Venture, Lloyd Jones (B)	4:40.01
Aphrodite, J. S. Johnson (US)	4:44.30

BOWSTROM PLANS TO RESIGN

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16 (AP)—Robert M. "Blimp" Bowstrom of Grand Rapids, Mich., captain of the United States Naval Academy's 1930 football team, announced yesterday he was to resign from the service at his graduation in June and seek a coaching position. He said his action was prompted by his "love for athletics." "I don't know where I will coach," he said, "but I am going to solicit several of the big universities, including the University of California, where Bill Ingram is coaching." Bowstrom played under Ingram last season. He also was a member of the Naval Academy basketball team.

'GAMES OF THE XTH OLYMPIAD' CORRECT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 16—That there may not be any confusion over the proper name of the Olympic Games which are to be held in Los Angeles next year, Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Association, recently asked the advice of Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, vice-president of the association and professor of English at Princeton University.

Although the definition of an Olympiad is given in the dictionary as "the interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic Games, by which interval the Greeks reckoned time to A. D. 394," Dr. Kennedy holds that the Los Angeles affair should be termed "Games of the Xth Olympiad." Count Baillet-Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee, concurs with this decision.

Amusements

BOSTON

The arts theatre
1 to 11 P. M. Mats. 50c, Eves. 75c
Last Two Days
"Comrades of 1918"

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening, "CAMILLE"
Saturday Matinee, "PETER PAN"
Saturday Evening, "THE CRADLE SONG"

MAT. SAT. at 2:30 Best Seats $2.50
Cosmo Hamilton author, SAYS: World famous
"You have knighted Mr. Average Man. You have given the world new thrill and beauty and courage. I left the theatre walking on air."
Channing Pollock's Play About YOU—THE
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
APOLLO Thea., W. 42 St. Evs. 8:40. Best Seats $2.

2nd Year of the Pulitzer Prize Play
THE GREEN PASTURES
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
Nights 8:30 No one can afford to miss it!
MANSFIELD THEATRE, West 47th Street

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way at 40 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., West 44th St. PEN. 7963
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30. 250 Good Seats $1

WALTER HAMPDEN
FAY BAINTER
and STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
NEW AMSTERDAM Thea., W. 42d. Evs. 8:30
Tel. Wis 1-8312. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.

2 Charles Hopkins Productions
BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. LAc 4-9343
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:40
GIVE ME

GRIMES SHUTS OUT THE REDS

Cardinals, Braves and Cubs Remain Undefeated in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
N. York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000
Brooklyn	0	2	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Boston 9, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 10, New York 7.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 5.

After the second day of competition in the National League, three teams remained undefeated and tied for first place. The Boston Braves made it two in a row over Brooklyn at Boston, 9 to 3. The champion St. Louis Cardinals again defeated Cincinnati, this time by 4 to 0. Chicago also stayed in the unbeaten class by winning again from Pittsburgh, 6 to 5. Philadelphia evened its series with the New York Giants by taking a 10-to-7 victory.

It was Burleigh Grimes, the veteran right-handed spit-baller, who enabled the Cardinals to win their second straight contest. Grimes held the Reds to seven well-scattered hits and failed to allow his opponents a run. Meanwhile the Cards were pecking away at the offerings of Red Lucas, Cincinnati's star right-hander, and although they made 13 hits, could score only four runs. Lucas pitched tight ball in the pinches, but his team mates were unable to solve the delivery of Grimes. Adams, third baseman, and Douthit, center fielder, for the Cardinals, each made three hits. Nick Cullop, Cincinnati left fielder, made three singles for the losers. Horace Ford hit a double for the Reds, the only extra-base hit made off Grimes.

Manager Rogers Hornsby's home run in the fifth inning was the hit that defeated the Pirates. The Cubs had scored once in the first inning and four times in the third, but the Pirates had come back with two in the first of the fifth to cut down the lead. In Chicago's half of the inning, Hornsby drove the ball out of the park to give his team the margin of victory, as his opponents put three runs across in the sixth. Bob Smith, formerly of the Braves, held the Pirates to seven hits. Claude Willoughby, who pitched for the Phillies last season, went the entire route for the losers, being touched for 10 hits. Cuyler, Hornsby and Stephenson made two hits each for the winners. Hartnett connected with a triple for the Cubs. Suhr, Pittsburgh first baseman, made two out of four for his team.

Aided by 17 hits, the fine pitching of Harry Seibold and ragged playing on the part of the Robins, the Braves won their second victory of the season. Seibold let the Robins down with eight hits, all singles and was not at any time in a very tight place. The Braves themselves hit the ball to all corners of the field. Red Worthington, Wally Berger, Earl Clark and Earl Sheely each made three hits for the Boston club, while Maranville made two. Worthington and Clark each hit a double. Hollis Thurston started for the Robins, but was driven out of the box in the fourth inning, after the Braves had scored four times in the third. Mattingly, Moore and Heimach divided the pitching for the remainder of the game. Lombardi, the big catcher from the Pacific coast, worked behind the plate during the latter part of the game for the Robins and made two hits. Cohen, a recruit outfielder, replaced Herman in right field in the fifth, made two hits and gave a fine exhibition of fielding.

The Phillies rallied in the second inning for eight runs and established a lead too great for the Giants to overcome. Hal Schumacher, a young recruit, started for the New Yorkers and it was off his delivery that the Phillies began their rally. Dudley and Benge pitched for the winners, the former working until the Giants started to rally in the ninth. Chuck Klein, who hit two homers for the Phillies in the opening game, had a perfect day at bat with two singles, a triple and home run in four times at bat. Vergez made three hits for the Giants. Leach for New York, and Arlett and Hurst for the Phillies, also hit homers. The scores:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	13	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Grimes and Wilson; Lucas and Sukeforth. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Moran. Time—1h. 53m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	x	—	6	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—	5	7	0

Batteries—Smith and Hartnett; Willoughby and Hemsley. Umpires—Reardon, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 41m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	x	—	9	17	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—	3	8	0

Batteries—Seibold and Spohrer; Thurston, Mattingly, Moore, Heimach and Lopez, Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Jorda, Stark, and Klem. Time—2h. 5m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	11	1
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	—	7	11	1

Batteries—Dudley, Benge and Davis; Schumacher, Morrell, Hubbell, Lucas, Chaplin and O'Farrell. Hogan. Winning pitcher—Dudley. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—Parman, Clarke and Rigler. Time—3h. 37m.

MINNESOTA HAS FINE OUTLOOK

Coach F. G. McCormick Expects to Develop Strong Baseball Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota will be represented by one of the best varsity baseball teams in years when it opens the Western Conference season at Evanston, Ill., against Northwestern University on April 24.

This is the opinion of F. G. McCormick, new baseball coach at Minnesota who has succeeded Arthur Bergman, and who is making his début at the Gopher school as head coach in this sport. Coach McCormick was backfield coach and assistant to H. O. Crisler, football coach and Minnesota athletic director last fall; but has been placed in definite charge of baseball. McCormick came to Minnesota from Sioux Falls, S. D. He was a former all-around athlete at University of South Dakota.

His opinion on prospects for this season are based on many veterans of last year who are back for "Big Ten" competition and a new and encouraging crop of sophomores who show unusual possibilities for college baseball.

Pitcher Is Captain

Heading the list of candidates for the 1931 team is E. J. Evans '31, left-handed pitcher, who is captain of the varsity and who is one of the most dependable ball players to serve on a Gopher squad in many years. Captain Evans, in addition to being a pitcher, plays in the outfield when he is not on mound duty, and is a consistent hitter. He is fast on the bases and has been an all-around player for Minnesota during the past two seasons.

Another veteran pitcher who is making a strong bid for a regular position is W. I. Mattson '33, who pitches right-handed and who is looked on to win a number of games this season. Coach McCormick claims a veteran outfield, all of whom are heavy hitters. They are M. M. Gordon '31, D. I. Cherp '31, and Stanley Kasmarynski '31. These big men all won letters last season and are primed for another big season this spring. Kasmarynski also works in the pitcher's box when the occasion arises.

M. W. Ryman '32, a member of the varsity hockey team last winter, is another veteran of last year's diamond squad who did not win his baseball letter, but who was a good utility player and hopes for a big season in 1931. M. O. Sheiso '32 is a pitcher of last year who likewise did not render enough service to enter the ranks of the lettermen, but is improved over his former pitching. M. T. Riggs '31, veteran catcher, who won his letter in 1930 bids well to work behind the plate with the squad again this season.

Has Veteran First Baseman

A veteran among the infielders is E. H. Burke '32, first baseman, who also works on the pitcher's mound at intervals. This list of men from last year forms the nucleus of the 1931 nine at Minnesota, and many new men are working out in hopes of making the first nine.

A small army of prospective pitchers is available for the varsity. Among the new men on the staff are Edgar Abbott '32, D. C. Bloomquist '33 and S. E. McKenzie '32, all sophomores. A. G. Krenowski '32, junior athlete who starred at end on the football team, and at center in basketball, is now trying his third sport and hopes to make good in baseball. Krenowski hopes to take a turn at pitching with the team.

Among the new catchers is K. F. Gay '33, the third and last member of the famous Gay family of Minnesota athletes. Gay is following the footsteps of his brother Kinks, who was a catcher two years ago, and his eldest brother Chester, who was a football man some five years ago. Gay was a member of the football squad last fall.

Two Sophomore Catchers

R. L. Shannon '33 and R. H. Tucker '33, a candidate for the football team last fall, are two other sophomore catchers. Among the new infielders are E. W. Loose '31, basketball forward, at second base; S. M. Adams '33, a sophomore, trying for third base, and Ernest Clifford '33, second baseman and shortstop. Kenneth MacDougall '32, midget halfback and a sophomore who played the varsity football team, also is trying for the shortstop position. MacDougall is fast on the bases and is a dependable hitter.

M. A. Cielusak '32, captain-elect of the basketball team, is another candidate for the infield, who played considerable baseball before entering Minnesota and who looks like a good prospect for the squad. G. E. Progner '33 is another infielder who is out for the third base position. R. P. Molmen '32, a junior, also is a candidate for the infield.

Coach McCormick is having a difficult time in selecting his first team from this large squad of players, but hopes to have the new team in good condition for the first game of the Western Conference season.

The Gopher nine will play two games with Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. on April 24 and 25 and also has games scheduled with Wisconsin at Madison, Chicago at Chicago and Iowa at Iowa City.

Home games in the "Big Ten" will include two contests with Northwestern and games with Iowa and Wisconsin in Minneapolis. In addition, the Gophers will play an exhibition game with the University of Hosei of Japan, the championship nine of that country, when it stops in Minneapolis on tour of the country. This game is scheduled on April 21. The Western Conference schedule follows:

April 24—Northwestern at Evanston; 25—Northwestern at Evanston.
May 2—Wisconsin at Madison; 9—Northwestern; 9—Northwestern; 16—(doubleheader) Chicago at Chicago; 30—Iowa; 30—Iowa at Iowa City.
June 3—Wisconsin at Minneapolis.

Celtic Captures the Scottish Cup

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, April 16

CELTIC defeated the Motherwell Association Football Club, 4 goals to 2, at Glasgow yesterday in a replayed final match for the Scottish Cup. The winners showed form much more impressive than that revealed last Saturday and simply commanded success from the outset. This is the thirteenth time that Celtic has won the famous cup and much interest centers upon the efforts of this famous club to win the league championship as well.

RYERSON WINS FROM RONALD BY 4 AND 3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 16—Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Robert A. Stranahan of Toledo, O.; C. A. Durand of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., and Thomas McWalters of Newark, N. J., gained the semifinal round in the Mason and Dixon golf championship at the Greenbrier Golf Club here yesterday.

Ryerson advanced through a victory over C. C. Ronald, 4 and 3. The winner was 1 up at the turn, both going out in 40. On the in-nine, Ryerson playing brilliantly, scored a 33, three under par, having birdies on three consecutive holes, the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth and just missed scoring another birdie on the eighteenth. The summary:

MASON AND DIXON GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated C. C. Ronald, 4 and 3.
C. A. Durand, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., defeated T. F. Lewis, Jr., Toledo, 1 up.
Thomas McWalters, Newark, N. J., defeated R. A. Rhodes, 1 and 0.
Robert A. Stranahan, Toledo, defeated R. Olson, Cleveland, 7 and 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	1	0	1.000
Hollywood	1	0	1.000
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
Missions	0	0	.000
Sacramento	0	0	.000
Oakland	0	1	.000
Seattle	0	1	.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Missions 4, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles 13, Hollywood 6.
Portland 19, Oakland 6.
Sacramento 9, Seattle 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Toronto	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	1	0	1.000
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Newark	0	1	.000
Jersey City	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Reading	0	1	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Rochester 7, Newark 4.
Toronto 9, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 7, Reading 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	2	0	1.000
Little Rock	2	0	1.000
Birmingham	1	0	1.000
Chattanooga	1	1	.500
Atlanta	1	1	.500
Nashville	0	1	.000
Mobile	0	2	.000
Memphis	0	2	.000

RESULTS APRIL 15

Atlanta 14, Chattanooga 10.
Birmingham 6, Nashville 6.
Little Rock 8, Memphis 7.
New Orleans 11, Mobile 6.

PENN COACH FAVORS A TRAINING TABLE

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (AP)—Harvey J. Harman, football coach at the University of Pennsylvania under the new athletic policy, told members of the University Alumni Association at luncheon yesterday that he favored a training table for the players, but was opposed to a training house.

The new policy announced at Pennsylvania two months ago advocated the abolition of the training table.

Harman said he had no objection to players passing and kicking the ball around in the springtime, but was opposed to organized spring practice.

Touching on the plan for intramural games, Harman said there will be competition for everybody. A game or two, he said, had been arranged for the 150-pound teams, and in 1932 Pennsylvania plans a game with the Yale lightweight team.

OLIVE WREATH TO MARATHON VICTOR

An ancient Greek custom is to be revived next Monday at the finish of the Boston A. A. Marathon race, when Capt. George Demeter, president of the Greek-American Progressive Association, places an olive wreath on the head of the winner of that event. This wreath is a specially prepared one, imported from Athens, Greece. Captain Demeter will also present a medal to the winner, on which will be engraved the word "NENIKHKAMEN."

In 490 B. C., when the dispatch bearer ran from the battle of Marathon to Athens to report the victory of the Greeks over the Persians, he used that word, which means "We are victorious." Captain Demeter is to deliver the wreath to the B. A. A. this afternoon, where it will be kept until the time for the presentation.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Armour Tech 5, Crane 1.
Drexel 9, Delaware 5.
East Stroudsburg T. 14, Moravian 3.
Gettysburg 5, Villanova 4.
Harvard 4, Annapolis 3.
Illinois 16, Bradley 9.
Illinois C. 15, Concordia 4.
Indiana 11, St. Xavier 6.
Kalamazoo T. 11, Wisconsin 9.
Lafayette 4, Seton Hall 3.
Michigan 8, Miami 3.
Missouri 11, Central 1.
Northeastern 8, Brown 2.
Pennsylvania 6, Juniata 1.
Pratt 3, St. John's 2.
Princeton 15, Rutgers 9.
Stevens 6, C. C. N. Y. 5.
Ursinus 9, Muhlenberg 1.
West Point 10, Lehigh 5.
Yale 16, Boston 11.

LEE INCREASES LEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 16—Edward Lee, in defending his recently won amateur three-cushion billiards championship against Alfredo de Oro Jr., yesterday evening, at the New York Nike Club, increased his lead by one, as the result of the second block. He won the block at 50 to 49, and the total for the two blocks now stands at 100 to 99. Yesterday Lee required 62 innings to complete his string, and made a high run of 6, while the best run for de Oro was 3. The match will be concluded this evening with de Oro needing 58, as against 50 for Lee, to win the match.

TEMPLE ELECTS CO-CAPTAINS

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Temple University has elected co-captains for the 1931-32 basketball team. They are Charles O'Brien '32 and Oil Pitch '32, both Philadelphia boys. O'Brien plays forward and is also a varsity second baseman on the baseball squad and captain-elect of the soccer team. O'Brien plays guard on the basketball squad.

MRS. GREEN BEATS MISS HOLLINS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (AP)—In a surprise victory, Mrs. Roy Green of Los Angeles defeated Marion Hollins, of Santa Cruz, former United States champion, 3 and 1 in the quarterfinals of the state women's golf championship yesterday.

B. U. ELECTS BUCK WEAFER

Ronald J. (Buck) Weaver '32 of Woburn, Mass., baseball pitcher and hockey player, has been elected captain of the Boston University hockey team for the 1931-32 season.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Columbia 6, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Haverford 7, Drexel 0.
Stevens 7, Fordham 2.

REALTORS NOTE PROGRESS MADE IN TAX SHIFTING

Headway Is Reported in 14 States Toward Easing Burden on Real Estate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, April 16—Recent agitation for revision of the tax systems of state governments on the ground that it would shift more of the burden of government from property owners to the population at large has not been without effect, the National Association of Real Estate Boards states in reviewing "favorable progress" made in 14 states this year in regard to adoption of new income tax laws, or amendments to existing laws.

"Three states have enacted new income tax laws; new income tax laws or amendments favorable to realty have passed both the House and Senate in six other states and have passed the House in four states," the association's survey, released April 16, reported. "Income tax laws and amendments have been defeated so far in five states, rejected by the Senate in two states and withdrawn in one state."

While the association has not come out with official recommendations urging the adoption of income tax laws by all states, such action is considered likely at its next convention, it is said at headquarters here.

In the association's survey of legislative action on income tax laws, it reports that "The Governor of Oklahoma has signed a new income tax law and the Georgia Legislature has passed a new law. Both have had income tax laws before." The new law in Oklahoma extended the tax to corporations, while the Georgia law revises the rates upward.

"Idaho and Vermont," the survey continued, "have income tax laws for the first time; income tax laws have been passed by the House and Senate in Iowa, Utah and Indiana for the first time, though the Indiana law is being questioned because it was passed after the final hour of the sessions. Amendments to existing income tax laws have been passed by the House and Senate in North Dakota and Missouri and are awaiting the Governor's signature.

"West Virginia and South Dakota, states that have never had income taxes before, have passed such laws through the House, but the West Virginia Senate has rejected the bill. Amendments to the income tax law have passed the House in Wisconsin." One of the Wisconsin amendments, according to Gov. Philip F. La Follette, will close up the last loophole in the income tax law, removing the exemption on dividends from corporations. In his inaugural address, Governor La Follette said that removing this exemption would have the effect of reducing the property tax.

"The Arizona Senate has passed an income tax law," the survey said, "and a constitutional amendment permitting a graduated income tax has passed the House in Colorado. Income tax laws or amendments have been defeated or withdrawn in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, New Hampshire and were vetoed by the Governor in Washington State."

Daughter of General Electric Head Tells of Hunting Stars in Milky Way

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Miss Henrietta Swope, who is the daughter of Gerard Swope president of the General Electric Company, and has a reputation of her own as an astronomer, lectured last night at the American Museum of Natural History on "Variable Stars in the Milky Way."

Miss Swope started working four years ago, a year after her graduation from Barnard College, in the Harvard Observatory under Dr. Harlow Shapley, its director.

So far she has to her credit the discovery of more than 400 variable stars—"yardsticks," used by astronomers in measuring the universe. Her discoveries enabled Dr Shapley to announce that the center of the universe had been found to lie within the Milky Way.

Miss Swope has not made up her mind as yet to follow astronomy as a career, but she does find it interesting.

"The variable stars which we study," she said, "are called variable because they vary in brilliance. Some of them go through eclipses. Some of them keep expanding and contracting so that they are bright at some times, dim at others.

"Those which I have been studying are about 50,000 light years away. You can get some idea of the distance by the fact that one light year measures 5,880,000,000,000 miles.

"Our work is done with camera plates. Every night, in Cambridge and at an observatory in Africa, pictures are taken of the sections of the Milky Way under observation. We call it patrolling the Milky Way. Then we study the plates. There are six of us at Harvard doing that work.

"It's pretty much of a routine job, but I like it. And now and then, when you stand off and look at it, it's extremely interesting. Nobody knows how many variable stars there are. More than 4000 have been discovered. And when you stop to think that the variable stars, after all, comprise only a very small percentage of the stars in the universe—well, it is interesting, isn't it?"

RADIUM DEPOSITS FOUND IN CANADA

EDMONTON, Alta., April 16 (AP)—Analysis of pitchblende found at Great Bear Lake, 1200 miles north of Edmonton in the Northwest Territories, brought a statement by geologists yesterday that the area contains the largest deposits of radium in the world. The analysis was made by Dr. J. A. Allan, head of the department of geology at the University of Alberta, who estimated the value of the ore at $8800 a ton.

Dr. Allan said there was no definite information concerning the size of the field.

"Until transportation and concentration costs have been reduced to a sufficiently low figure," he added, "it may be found that the radium cannot be produced at a price to meet that produced in the Belgian Congo."

Heavier Rail for Speed of 100 M. P. H. on Road

NORFOLK, Va., April 15 (AP)—Announcement was made here today that the Pennsylvania Railroad has adopted a heavier steel rail to provide for speeds of 100 miles an hour.

The announcement was made at the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in an address prepared by Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania, and read in his absence by Walter S. Franklin, assistant to the vice-president.

"Early next month," Mr. Lee said, "two of our largest steel companies, United States Steel and Bethlehem, will roll the first heats of a new section of rail.

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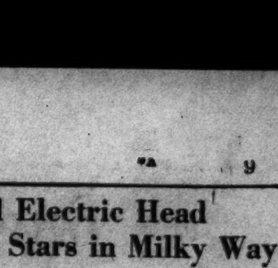
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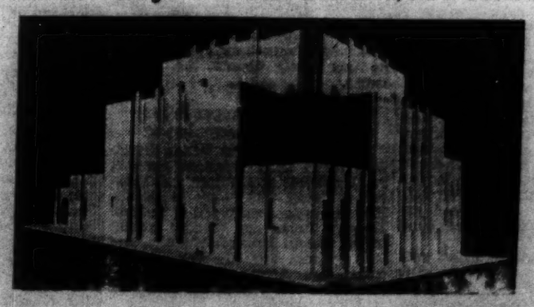
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Gust of Wind

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

IT WAS early in the afternoon of a glorious spring day. The windows in the sitting room were open, and the sun blew in between the curtains to dance with a bowl of flowers on the old-fashioned table in the center of the room. The golden light and the gold of the blossoms were reflected together in the polished wood, and Mrs. Desmond paused in the writing of her letter to admire the tone harmonies. Then she dipped her pen in the ink again and continued: "I am looking for a chauffeur-gardener. Susie has quite enough to do with her school studies and art work without having to drive the car as well, and lately I—"

A sharp ring at the front door bell interrupted her. She lifted her head, wondering who it could be, for in the sleepy old cathedral town few people left their homes until later in the day. She listened intently as the maid passed down the hall. The next moment her sister was standing in the doorway.

"Why, Carrie!" she exclaimed, "I thought you were not coming home until next week?"

Carrie Manners walked over to the chesterfield and sank down upon it. "I was telegraphed for by the police," she said.

"Carrie!" said her sister in astonishment. "Why, whatever has happened?"

"My house was broken into last night it seems, and my pearl and diamond necklace has gone. I have had to go through all my valuables, but so far as I can tell it is the only thing missing."

Mrs. Desmond sat down by her sister. "I wish I had known before," she said kindly. "I could have met you at the station and gone through the things with you. I wouldn't worry about it, Carrie; it is sure to be found. Meanwhile come and stay with us; Susie will go home with you and help you to pack your things."

Her sister shook her head, "Wiser not," she said. "But where is Susie?"

"Busy with a dog in the kitchen—a poor little creature she rescued from the river early this morning. It had run away with a ball some boys were playing with, and when they eventually caught it they dropped it over the bridge into the water. The tide was strong, and it was being carried down with the stream when Susie thought of the elm tree at the bend, and by scrambling onto the bough that hangs over the river was somehow able to pull it out without falling in herself!"

"How fine of Susie!" said Aunt Carrie. "She always knows the right thing to do at the right moment, and what is more she manages to do it. But I must be getting home."

Susie and Her Protégé

Susie appeared at that moment from the kitchen with a small, untidy little dog in her arms, and hearing the news immediately decided to walk back with her aunt. "We will take the dog with us," she said. "He is such a topping little chap that he must be someone's pet. When he finds himself outside perhaps he will run home."

On the way she was told the full details of the burglary. It seemed that a man had been seen leaving the garden by a policeman who gave chase, but the man got away.

Susie did her best to be comforting. "It will be all the more precious when you get it back!" she assured her. And then, looking round for the dog, she found it had gone.

"He must have recognized his own turning," she laughed. "Someone will be glad to find him again."

On the way home she remembered that she had left her painting materials up at the Castle where she was sketching a corner of the moat and the King's Tower. She had been given permission to keep them in one of the old rooms in the tower, but, as she had an art class on the following day, she decided to go to the Castle and take them home.

The sun was winking through the branches of the trees, and slanting across the old, crumbling walls as she neared the Castle gates.

She took out the key and let herself in by a small side door in the circular tower. It opened onto a wooden spiral staircase leading to a large room at the back, in a corner of which stood her canvas, easel and bag. A wind had risen since noon, and was playing with the ivy outside the small paned window; the leaves sounded like tiny fingers patting the old glass. She had left the door into the grounds open the better to see her way back again, and a gust of wind coming with a sudden rush up the stairs slammed the door of the room to with a heavy hand.

A Prisoner

Susie gave a jump, and then laughed at herself for spilling her paints on the floor. Gathering them up she replaced them in her case, and strapping the things together crossed the polished boards. Then she noticed, for the first time, that the handle on the inside of the door was missing. The hasp had automatically shot into the slot with the impact caused by the wind, but there was no means of pulling it back again.

She stood quite still and surveyed the door thoughtfully. She remembered hearing of people who, by using knives or other implements had forced locks; but this was not exactly a lock, and she had nothing but a pallet knife with her. She knocked as loudly as she could on the old panels, hoping someone might possibly be in the grounds and would hear her and then she crossed to the window.

It was built into a deep stone frame, and the only portion that might have opened was a small square of diamond-shaped panes set in lead. The joints had become so rusted and fixed that they refused to be moved, and realizing that there was no help to be found there Susie turned her back on the window and looked round the room.

Already the shadows of sunset were beginning to fold the corners into little heaps, and lump up the rafters in the roof until they formed strange shapes. Before very long it would be dark, and already she was hungry. Obviously something must be done quickly. The door and window were useless, so she would have to find some other way out.

It seemed strange, she told herself, that so large and important a room should have no other approach than the narrow staircase. Possibly there was another door hidden away somewhere among the oak panels, and she began to examine the walls carefully, tapping and pushing the woodwork as she went. And there, sure enough, on the far side of the room, and so obvious that she wondered how she could have overlooked it, was a handle which, when turned, opened a portion of the paneling.

Slowly Susie pulled the heavy piece of oak toward her and peered through. At first everything seemed to be completely black, but gradually, by cupping her hands round her eyes, she made out a passage which turned sharply to the left. This, she decided, was better than nothing, and picking up her painting materials she stepped cautiously through the doorway into the darkness, feeling against the wall with her disengaged hand. At the corner she came upon a flight of stone steps, narrow and hollowed in the center. She descended them carefully, one at a time, groping her way as best she could in the complete obscurity. The steps ended in another passage, and then she found herself suddenly up against a door which, yielding to pressure, revealed a small room dimly lit by a narrow slit of glass high up in the wall.

The room was partially furnished. A worn, antique table stood in the center, and a chair and faded woolworked stool were placed against the wall. An oak cupboard filled one corner, and in another a miscellaneous collection of garments lay in a strange heap.

"Drawn blank again," said Susie to herself. "This window is even more hopeless than the first."

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

A Game of Paragraphs

For an amusing game for older children, supply each one with a pencil and paper. Each player is requested to write the opening paragraph for a story, then the papers are passed to the right-hand neighbor. This time each one reads silently what has been written, writes a second paragraph and again passes the paper to the right. This is continued until the paper returns to the one who started it. This one has to write the closing paragraph to the story and then in turn the players read the resulting stories aloud.

English Boys' Discover Fourteenth Century Cottage

Photo by the Herts and Cambs Reporter — Reproduced by permission of Mr. Latchmore

Left—The Condemned Cottage in Ashwell Village as it Was When the Boys Bought It. Right—The Same Cottage, Now a Museum.

Share Your Hobbies

Two Boys and Their Museum

WHEN two schoolboys of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, started a museum in an old washhouse, they probably never dreamed that their venture would have a splendid ending.

J. M. Bray and A. W. Sheldrick began to hunt for relics of bygone days as a hobby, and discovered coins of Hadrian and Nero, old Roman pottery, an old flint-lock gun, and a fifteenth-century fresco. They found also a metal harvest horn, formerly used to waken field workers at 4 o'clock each morning, and various implements and molds of a much earlier England.

Borrowing an old wash-house, they arranged and labeled their things in the proper manner. Fairly soon, people began to take an interest in the exhibits, and to lend or give treasures. Then the boys started a Visitors' Book, and presented any profits to local charities.

At last the wash-house became too small for the collection, and for £25 they bought a condemned cottage, known in medieval times as the Town House.

Now came the most exciting happening of all! One day part of the ceiling fell down and revealed a king-post roof. The boys began to strip the plaster from the walls, and a beautiful fourteenth century cottage appeared, half-timbered, with huge oak beams, and quaint windows and fireplaces.

Obviously it ought to be put into good condition, but there seemed no money for this until Sir William Gentle heard of the work and offered £300 to restore the cottage to perfection. So today the museum stands where in feudal times the old mill clacked, and the busy mill stream bubbles along beside it.

Among the many interesting exhibits how to be seen in the museum is a pair of leather spectacle rims which was discovered beneath the floor of an old inn and is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country; a tin container, inscribed "Thos. Oteris," and dated 1710, also found under the floor of an inn; several flails; and four dibbers which were used for making holes in the ground into which were dropped grains of corn.

The enterprise of the boys, and the successful outcome of their enthusiastic work, is causing widespread interest. A museum is, surely, a hobby of limitless possibilities, providing thrills of no common kind, and a scope for research in countless fascinating fields of learning.

Prohibition Puzzle

In the above quotation, the following letters are missing: P, R, O, H, I, B, I, T, I, O, N.

If these letters are inserted in their proper places, and the four lines correctly separated into words, you will have a famous quotation regarding intoxicating liquor, by William Ewart Gladstone, one of England's greatest statesmen.

Current Events

A Republic for Spain

AT 6 o'clock last Tuesday evening, King Alfonso abdicated the throne of Spain and a republic was proclaimed. Before dawn the following day, the King and his son, Infante Alfonso, left the country on board a cruiser, bound, it is thought, for exile in England. This great historic event brings to a close the rule of the Bourbons in Spain. After 25 years the last Bourbon monarch has been compelled to bow to the will of the people and surrender his throne.

The municipal elections held throughout Spain last Sunday had shown so unmistakably that the whole country was in favor of a republic that the only alternative left to King Alfonso was to abdicate or face the possibility of overthrow by revolution. He has wisely chosen the former course.

New York Welcomes Prince and Princess from Japan

Last week, New York, which always delights in such occasions, gave a royal welcome to a Prince and Princess of Japan. The Prince was Nobuhito Takamatsu, third son of the late Emperor Taisho and younger brother of the present Emperor Hirohito, and the Princess was his wife, Kikuko Takamatsu A year ago the Princess had never left Japan, but after her wedding, she and the Prince started on a tour around the world, and they are still traveling. They have just come from England, where the Prince conveyed a special message to King George from his brother, the Emperor, but their visit to America will be quite unofficial.

The Princess, who is about 20 years of age, graduated from the Peeress's School in Tokyo in March, 1929. She speaks both English and French and is interested in art and education, as is shown by the fact that they plan to visit Columbia and Harvard Universities, Wellesley College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and similar institutions while in the United States.

Members of the Japanese royal family are never interviewed—so the crowd of reporters waiting for the royal visitors was informed. But on this occasion the Prince consented to be interviewed indirectly, giving his answers through Mr. Horinouchi, Consul-General.

To the Monitor correspondent fell the honor of being one of the three women allowed to interview the Princess indirectly in the same way. Only two questions were allowed, so that the occasion itself was not very exciting, but it was the first time in history that press representatives have been allowed to interview a Japanese Princess.

New Record Flight to Australia

A new record for the flight between England and Australia was set last week by Charles W. A. Scott, who beat Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith's record of last Oct. 20 by 19 hours, 40 minutes. Scott flew by way of Belgrade, Aleppo, Bushire, Karachi, Rangoon and Surabaya and covered the 11,000 miles from Lympne Airdrome, England, to Port Darwin, Australia, in 9 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes.

No doubt his success was partly due to the fact that, before setting out, he installed four extra gas tanks in his 120-horsepower plane, so that as little time as possible might be consumed in refueling.

Things to Make From Old Boxes

[This is another of a series of articles prepared by the National Committee on Wood Utilization in its effort to bring about the utilization of second-hand wooden containers such as boxes, crates and barrels now thrown away or burned. More than 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber is used annually in making these containers. If suitable for construction purposes, this lumber would build more than 400,000 average-size frame dwellings.]

THE fact that birds feed on practically all insect pests and are instrumental in destroying weeds also, would make their presence desirable even without their beautiful coloring and lovely songs.

A simple way to attract, enjoy and enlist the services of these friendly little creatures is to provide them with suitable and convenient ready-made homes.

To be satisfactory, bird houses should be well built, durable, cool, rainproof, and accessible, since they should be cleaned after each brood's departure. Painting the houses increases their resistance to weather and adds to their attractiveness—brown, gray and dull green are preferred colors for painting.

The roof of a bird house should slope sufficiently to shed water, or should have a groove cut across the face of the overhanging part. It should overhang the entrance by two or three inches, to keep out driving rain. Holes bored on an upward slant help to serve this purpose also.

Ventilation should be provided by boring two or three augur holes through the side walls near the roof; this will allow heat to escape without making drafts, to which young birds are particularly susceptible. Or, a small opening could be left between the top of a side wall and the roof.

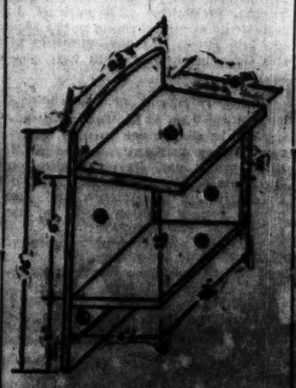
The inner walls of bird houses should be roughed or grooved, to help the young ones in learning to reach the entrance. As a geenral rule, bird houses should be placed rather low and not in dense woods, with the entrance turned away from prevailing winds.

All bird houses should be repaired and thoroughly cleaned just before the nesting season comes. Periodical inspection of bird houses is essential after each brood has left. After cleaning the inside, the houses should be sprayed with cresol.

In addition to planting trees, shrubs and vines and putting up waterproof roosting boxes, the providing of nesting material such as rags, ravelings, twine, excelsior, straw, hay, cotton and hair helps to attract birds. Food and water should also be supplied when not immediately available.

With a few exceptions, birds will more than pay for what little damage they may do.

Dimensions and proper locations of homes for 27 different species of birds will be found in the booklet, "You Can Make It for Camp and Cottage," published by the National Committee on Wood Utilization. It can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.



Robin, Catbird, or Brown Thrasher Shelter

Lumber necessary to construct this shelter can easily be secured from an old wooden box.

One piece 7-16 by 3 7-16 by 16 inches for back (A). One piece 7-16 by 3 by 3 7-16 inches for roof (B). One piece 7-16 by 6 by 3 inches for side (C). One piece 7-16 by 6 by 3 7-16 inches for floor (D). One piece 7-16 by 3 by 3 inches for 2 brackets (E).

Round off the top end of (A) as shown. Shape side (C) and nail (D) to (C). Secure (C) and (D) to (A). Cut 3 by 3 inch square piece diagonally across ends to form brackets (E). Nail brackets (E) to (A) and underside of (D). Nail roof (B) to (A) and (C). These shelters should be placed 6 to 15 feet above the ground in partly shaded spots along the main branches of trees or in the shelter of overhanging eaves of a shed or porch roof.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SARGENT
SCHOOL CAMPS
Recreational camp for girls. Under Boston University. Peterboro, N. H. Junior, Senior camps. All sports. Riding. Motion pictures shown upon request. Booklet. Professor Ernst Hermann, Director; Miss Emma Sanborn, Secretary. 3 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

RIDING
One of the big joys, the early morning rides along beautiful woodsy trails—the groups are accompanied by a competent instructor.
Camp Celestia FOR GIRLS
Winthrop, Maine Booklet
Miss C. Barrett, 208 Young Avenue, Pelham, N. Y. — Miss G. Leister, 171 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study, Crafts. Dramatics, Dancing, Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner, 5434 Pare Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

In the Heart of the Blue Ridge
EAGLE'S NEST
Brevard, North Carolina. Fifty girls, 4-18, from north and south. Excellent land and water sports; riding included in fee. Illustrated booklet.
Miss Carol Oppenheimer, 620 E. 40th Street, Savannah, Georgia

WAWENOCK-OWAISSA
Girls, join a happy tribe on Lake Sebago where woods meet cliffs and sandy beach. Explore winding rivers, far mountains. Free riding daily. Land, water sports. Camp crafts. Exceptional food. Nurse. Booklet on request of parent. Mary Parkinson, L. Eloise Vest, 281 W. 4th St., New York City.

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
CAMP HA-HANA
on Los Coches Canyon
20 miles from San Diego
Third season, June 20-August 8. Separate two-week sessions for boys and girls, in junior and senior groups. Land and water sports, nature study, music, handcrafts.
Under the direction of HA-HANA SCHOOL, LAKESIDE, CALIF.
LOUISE R. ULRICH, Principal
Camp Ha-hana advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CANADIAN CAMPS
CHIPPAWA LAKE SIMCOE
11TH SEASON
An Island of Happiness
Junior, intermediate and senior girls. All camp activities—experienced counciors. Screened sleeping cabins.
MRS. T. G. BEATTIE, 99 Pinewood Ave. TORONTO, ONT., CANADA
In conjunction with Ojibway Camp for little boys 6 to 12.

HILLSBORO CAMP
Girls 8 to 18. On Peace Lake near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity. Riding. Water, land sports. $200 fee. No extras. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen, 779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Mail Bag

Auburn, Washington

Dear Editor:

I wonder if anyone would be interested to know what we do on a farm all day? The spring of the year is a very busy time for us. We have a small double greenhouse, where we raise cucumbers for market. When you eat a cucumber, you rarely think there is such a great amount of care and time behind it. They must be transplanted, tied, budded and watered daily.

In the late spring it is necessary to be at work around 4 o'clock in the morning in order to be finished with the day's work by ten o'clock, when the heat becomes too intense for hard work.

We do truck-gardening in general, raising the plants in the greenhouse, where they are protected from the weather until they become healthier, and better able to stand it. I think farming is one of the most interesting occupations in the world today. There is always so much to be learned about it.

I am 17 years old, and I should love to get letters from anywhere, because with all of my duties I have a great deal of leisure in which to write.

Thelma Marie C.

[Thank you, Thelma. You have given us an interesting peep into your greenhouse.—Ed.]

Northampton, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been reading the Mail Bag with great enjoyment, and have made one or two pen friends through its columns, but I feel I should like to be really one of the family and sit by the fireside with the others who enjoy so much the comradeship of each other, and so I knock herewith for admission.

I live in a lovely old New England city, in the beautiful Connecticut Valley, one that is rich in tradition and historic incidents connected with the struggles of the pioneers who so constantly battled with the Indians and the elements in order that they might establish their right to freedom and happiness. Today ours is a city of comfortable homes and well-established businesses, as well as the seat of Smith College, the largest of the women's colleges. We are especially proud, too, of the residence among us, of ex-President Coolidge, whom we greatly respect and admire.

I should like very much, to find some friends in Africa, Asia and South America, who will write to me and tell interesting things about these countries and their people and customs. My special hobby is stamp collecting and to all who will write to me and send me stamps from their country I promise to write immediately and send them in exchange an equal number of stamps from my country. I certainly hope that boys in these continents will write to me, and exchange stamps with me for other stamps, post cards or pictures, as which they may be interested.

My regards to all the friends of the Mail Bag.

Charles J. D.

Woodville, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

For some time now I have been reading the Monitor and I should like to express my appreciation of the Mail Bag. It has long been my ambition to correspond with young people, the world over. Already I have pen friends in all parts of Australia, friends I have met and known during my travels in their states, for I have roamed this country of ours with my parents and brothers since I was 7 years old (I am now 16).

I have the privilege of attending the Christian Science Sunday School here. Ours is a fine church, being situated on St. Kilda Road, which is said to be equal to the finest avenues in the world.

Again I will appeal to girls of my own age, or older, to write to me. I would appreciate a letter from anywhere, but I must confess I only speak English and a little French. I am interested in literature, dramatic art, botany and sports.

I would like to add that my brother collects match-brands and would like to exchange, anywhere except Australia. Common brands in America may be rare in Australia and vice-versa.

Marion I.

Copenhagen, Denmark

Dear Editor:

We have taken the Monitor for quite a long time, although we do not live in America. It is sent over to us by some friends.

I am really English and have lived in England all my life, except for traveling occasionally. Now we have come over to Denmark for the winter, as my mother is Danish, and we have come to see my grandmother. I like Denmark very much, and I have a number of Danish cousins, who cannot talk English so I am learning to talk Danish!

Denmark is much colder than England, and we have had a great deal of snow this winter, which is great fun.

I should very much like to correspond with girls of my own age (14), living in England, preferably in Cornwall, or someone living in India, Ceylon, or Egypt. I think The Christian Science Monitor is very nice, and the Mail Bag a very good idea.

Lorna J.

Woodville, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

As I have seen letters from other New Zealanders in your paper, I thought that I would write also. Woodville is three miles from the famous and beautiful Manawater Gorge. I will try to send you some photos of the wonderful scenery sometime. We live about one hundred miles from Wellington, which is the capital of New Zealand.

I would very much like to hear from girls about 16 or 17 years old, from Chicago or any town or village. If there is anyone coming to New Zealand from anywhere abroad, I should be delighted to answer their letters.

I am interested in photography, drawing, story writing, tennis and swimming.

Enca H.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I will begin by heartily congratulating it on its well-deserved success. The whole of the Monitor is very interesting but I simply love the Children's and Young Folks' pages.

I attend First Church, Durban. When I first began the study of Christian Science there was only one church and now we have three. Quite a while ago First Church had a Monitor meeting open to [illegible] and some wonderful acknowledgments of thanks and appreciation for the Monitor were received.

When I attended Third Church, we used to have Monitor meetings (the older girls of the Sunday School) on Thursday evenings. Each one of us used to take an interesting article from anywhere in the Monitor, and some sewing, and we each would read our cutting in turn while the others sewed, and these were discussed.

Durban is a very interesting seaport town. We have a beautiful harbor, a delightful bay, and an island, known as Salesbury Island, which is frequented by picnic parties. We have some very interesting places such as our Museum, Post Office, Town Gardens, and Town Hall, which visitors never miss seeing. We also have some interesting industries.

During the hot weather everybody in Durban takes to bathing, either in our beautiful baths or surfing in the sea. In the evenings, the inclosure is all lighted up and one can go down and see the bathers enjoying the dashing waves and riding on the breakers with surf-boards.

I would like to correspond with girls of my own age (18 years) from anywhere in the world, particularly China, Japan, India, and Australia.

While wishing the Monitor every success, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the Home Forum Page, the Young Folks', Children's, and Educational pages.

With all good wishes to all Mail Baggers and readers of the Monitor.

Ellen J. B.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

It has been for a long time my wish, to correspond with boys in foreign lands, to help me in completing my knowledge of the English language. I am 17 years old and an apprentice in a large newspaper management; therefore I must know the English language. I received your address from a young man, who is very interested in reading your paper. Hoping, that I shall find some correspondents,

Hans G.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Kate S. (15), Kopenick, Germany.—Especially from Florida, California and England.
Anita K. (15), Huntington Park, Calif.—From foreign lands.
Elizabeth W. (16), Pittsburgh, Pa.—From foreign lands. Interested in writing, travel and athletics.
Florence S. (16), Ipswich, Suffolk, England.—Studying French. Interested in reading, swimming and tennis.
Ursula M. (18), Schwerin, Germany.—From American girls.
Margery W. (18), Jamaica, N. Y.—Especially from France.
Phyllis F. (19), St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in art, music, travel and sports.
Margaret C. (20), Chicago, Ill.
Kathleen W. (20), Saskatoon, Canada.—Especially from abroad.
Esther P. (senior in high school), Des Moines, Iowa.—Studying French.

For Boys

Kingsley M. (17), Adel, Iowa.—From English- and Spanish-speaking countries.
John M. (18), Boston, Mass.—Exchange stamps.
Philip S. (18), New York, N. Y.
Werner R., Berlin, Germany.—(If you will send in your letter to William McV, we will forward it, Werner.)
Karl-Heine K., Glogau, Germany.—(If you will send in your letter to Charles we will forward it, Karl.)

Over 20

Lydia J., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in arts and crafts and gardening.
Martha W., Sarasota, Fla.—Especially from China, Egypt and French West Africa.
Ruth B., Madison, Wis.—Especially from abroad.
Evelyn W., Prospect, Me.—Interested in music and outdoor sports.
Hector P., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.—Correspond in French or English.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed, and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A note giving the name and address of the sender must be inclosed. Do not write in ink.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

OPECHEE
Girls 6-17
PLEASANT LAKE, NEW LONDON, N. H.
Lake Sunapee Region
All activities. Swimming a specialty. Overnight trips. A horse for every girl. Fee $225, includes riding; $200 without. Booklet
MRS. F. F. Hockaday, 37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Tel. HAN cock 8423.

POCH-A-WACHNE
For girls in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of Christian girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private Lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Probasko, Directors, 436 Fairfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.
After June 1st, Dingman's Ferry, Pa.

Keokuk Camp
For 40 Christian Girls 8-17
on beautiful Pentucket Lake, Georgetown, Mass. 13th season. Junior and Senior groups. All land and water sports. Riding, archery, crafts, hikes. Sleeping tents, dining and recreation hall. Season $150, month $80. Catalog.
MRS. M. L. FOX
Box C, 2 Abbott Street, Danvers, Mass.

WINNECOWAISA
Cape Cod camp for girls, Orleans, Mass. Juniors and Seniors. Horseback riding and motor trips to all parts of the Cape included in fee. Overnight horseback trips, sailing. Booklet. MRS. BESSIE J. H. RAND, 19 Hemenway Rd., Salem, Mass.

Reopened Under New Management
CAMP LARCOM
of the WHITE MOUNTAIN CAMPS
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THE HOME FORUM

Naming Twenty-five Acres

THERE is little difficulty in finding at least a tolerable name for a child, a boat, or a new automobile. In such instances the nomenclator has a wide and almost perfectly free field of choice, because the objects upon which he expends his artistic efforts have not yet acquired any peculiar characteristics to impede him. Ignorant of what they really are, he can call them what he likes. He may extend himself in mellifluous euphony and expatiate in the realms of hope, enjoying all the privileges and immunities of the long-term prophet whom the facts of experience never quite overtake. Supposing that he has an inclination toward the chivalresque, derived from the novels of Sir Walter Scott, he may load his infant son with such imposing archaisms as "FitzHugh Taillefer" — which, to be sure, can be made modern enough, when that same son strips for action in the business world, by simple abbreviation into "F. T." Or, if he delights in the linking of soft vocables, what is to prevent him from inflicting "Arlowena" or "Ethelynne" upon a daughter only two spans long? Nothing whatever. This is one of the few remaining prerogatives of parenthood, unchallenged as yet—so far as I know —by any code of laws or by any humanitarian society.

Finding a suitable name for a piece of land is another thing altogether, and far more difficult. The reason is, of course, that every piece of land on earth that is worth naming at all has acquired many characteristics. Unlike the infant, the new boat, or the automobile with no "mileage," it has been hard at work in the world for a stretch of time that staggers computation, and it bears the marks of toil on its very face. This is precisely its beauty, indeed, and this is what touches the heart, that it is mellow and worn. No one who feels the slightest respect for its great age and for the austerity of its long labor can allow himself to call it by an idle or trivial name, by a name softly sweet and sentimental. Here one must cease to dream; one must look at the facts, and tell the truth about them—if possible in a single word. There are few more searching tests of one's observation, of one's taste, or of one's power over language.

Really, it is somewhat like naming a book that one has just written, and so, presumably, knows a good deal about. That in itself is often a hard enough task, but it is a difference of first rate importance that one has not, after all, composed the book of the woods and the meadows. Rather, he must learn to read it, and when he has done so he may strive to find a name for some brief chapter left without title.

The American Indians had an excellent custom, which the newcomers to this continent would have done well to imitate, whereby adults chose names for themselves after they had acquired characters and performed deeds that seemed to warrant such indication. Odd as their nomenclature often seems to us, it has frequently an apt and even an obvious application; and we can easily believe that, if we were more accustomed to the poetic language in which it is phrased, we should admire it without reserve. Similarly, the best of all possible names for a piece of land would be that which it gave itself, supposing that it could speak. And one comes upon many a district that has some characteristic sound of wind or water, as though it were striving by soft and constant iteration to tell us the name it would be known by. I have often heard that lisping and warble, and I have tried more than once to frame words from it that might serve as name; but I am not fully acquainted in the language of woods and streams, and they need more translation than I can give. Thus I am thrown back upon that wonderful makeshift, human speech.

It was with such thoughts as these that I went about my search for a name that would fit the twenty-five acres in northwestern Connecticut that are now, most strangely, called mine. The name for a piece of land, I reflected, ought not to be an idle impertinence forcibly attached from outside; it ought to be found by affectionate knowledge, and it should refer to something intrinsic. A good name, I said, is never an exhibition of arbitrary power; it does not issue from an owner's pride but from his humility. Yet there should be no objection to a name which, while telling the truth about the land, told also something of one's relation to it.

And then I considered, going a step further, that the best names are almost always the oldest, whether because we have lost the art of nomenclature in these recent centuries or for some more recondite reason. And the oldest place-names, I remember, are never idly applied; they are never decorative but always in some way descriptive. The "Thorpes" and "Thwaites" and "Winterbournes" of England, for example, were never named by romantic novelists but by simple folk wishing to say simple things in the simplest way. So the American Indians did in their place-names. When they called the River of New England the "Connecticut," they meant no more by that lovely word than simply "Long River." That is the good honest way of naming. Instead of it we have brought in all manner of absurdities—transplanting names from Old England, from the Holy Land, and even from ancient Greece and Rome. I wished to avoid all that.

A name should be honest first of all, and then it may acquire beauty with use; but, if one starts with nothing save superficial charm, the honesty is slow in coming. Altogether the finest place-name in English that I have ever encountered in America is that given by a certain famous photographer of men to a small estate of his, wonderfully clothed with oaks and sung through by a dancing river, in southern Connecticut. When he first came there, he found an ancient deed by which King Ponus gave to the white settlers all the district from Long Island Sound as far as 'the white oak shade." To one learned in woodcraft this phrase could only mean that the district so deeded was all pine forest and that it extended up to a clearing, probably made by fire, in which hard wood prevailed. "White Oak Shade" is therefore an exact and honest name, as old as the age of American settlement allows, and beautiful too as things old and honest must be. Appropriately enough, it is even today exactly descriptive, for the trees that listen there to the song of Five Mile River are almost all white oaks.

But opportunities of this sort are rare. If there is an old Indian deed of my twenty-five acres, I have not heard of it. The first settlers of the region called it "The Greenwoods," referring to the evergreen trees that prevailed there then as they do now, and for some time I inclined toward this name. Then the fact occurred to me that my land lies in the northeasternmost corner of a certain township, and I almost decided to call it "Town Corner," finding something delightful in the idea of designating so wild a place by that apparently urban title. The dozens of springs of cold water that gush from my hillsides suggested "Many Waters." The material of which my cabin is built made me think of "Hemlock Lodge"—but not for long. And then I saw the laurels sow the hills, last May and June, with flushing snow. They led my thoughts on a long journey.

First of all, they suggested the first of modern laureate poets—he who wrote the sonnets to Laura. They recalled his reasons for retirement from Avignon to the little rocky gorge of the Sorgue—reasons not entirely different from those that are drawing me away from a modern city that may here be nameless. Although my acres have no rushing river such as his and have no towering cliff, they are really walled about from the noisy world exactly as his were. My work, moreover, will not be entirely unlike that of the great humanistic solitary, and it happens that I hope to write there a study of him, the first modern man—and a study, also, of romantic solitude, in which his writing and his example have played a primary part.

The thought of Francis Petrarch seemed more and more to pervade the place. It is such a place as he would have delighted in. To call it by the name he made known would be to admit a certain taint of literature, to be sure, and that I did not like; yet I considered that not one in a thousand would ever recognize the literary allusion, so fast does the world move on and so soon are noble names forgotten. This would be my secret, then. Or rather, it would be a secret between me and the man of whom I expected to be thinking night and day

Very well, then. Let people mispronounce the name as they would. Let them spell it in as many incorrect ways as they might. I resolved to call those twenty-five acres "Vaucluse."

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City
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WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U S A
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Evening From the Train

The light grew parchment-pale; I, half-agape,
Saw shape reduplicate in shadow shape.
Across a field I watched two blackbirds pass,
One through the air and one along the grass.
The cows and sheep and horses cropped in rows
With darker herds low-browsing nose to nose.
Further away, like folk-tale oddity,
Where day's pale gold was losing currency
And every tree with carbon-copy stood,
A silver goose went wandering in a wood.

—LLOYD KELLY, in *The Observer* (London).

Work of Padraic Pearse

Padraic Pearse was the first of his generation to become enthusiastic about the propaganda that was being made by the Gaelic League for the revival of Irish and the creation of a modern literature in it. . . . Born in Dublin, he had to learn Irish as a foreign language—his father, by the way, was an Englishman. He made himself fluent in Irish by living for long spaces of time with the people of these far Connacht parishes. He loved Connacht and its Gaelic-speaking people — especially the children. He wrote his intimate poems in the language of these little houses. How intimately he entered into the life of these households is shown in this little poem, "The Lullaby of the Woman of the Mountain." "The monotonous repetition of the one rhyme throughout," said Thomas MacDonagh, speaking of the original of which this is his translation, "and the swaying flow of the verse help to make this poem a perfect lullaby."—

O little head of gold! O candle of my house!
Thou wilt be a guide to all who travel this country.

Be quiet, O house! And O little grey mice,
Stay at home to-night in your hidden lairs!

O moths on the window, fold your wings!
Cease your droning, O little black chafers!

O plover and O curlew, over my house do not travel!
Speak not, O barnacle-goose, going over the mountain here!

O creatures of the mountain, that wake so early,
Stir not to-night till the sun whitens over you!

The root of Padraic Pearse's imaginative work was a passionate attachment to simple, lowly, and childlike things. His heroes stand forth as champions of such things. Sometimes they let a doubt approach—a doubt as to the simplest things that the simplest people believe. Then they can no longer serve and a child has to take their place. That is the theme of two of his short plays.

And his stories show his mind moving untroubled in his own ideal world of simple, lowly and pious things. They have been translated into English beautifully by the poet, Joseph Campbell. The scene is always West Connacht—the bare, almost empty houses and the little fields of the Gaeltacht. Their telling revives the methods of Gaelic story-telling—not the elaborate story-telling of the professional shanachies, but the spontaneous inventions of men and women whose entertainment it has been to tell and to listen to stories. How well the atmosphere of the lonely little house is suggested can be gathered from these sentences in "Eoineen of the Birds"—

The "piper of the ashes" (the cricket) came out, and started his heartsome tune. The mother stayed by the hearthside, pondering. The little boy stayed in his airy seat, watching. The cows came home from the pasture. The hen called to her chickens. The blackbird and the wren, and the other little people of the wood went to sleep. The buzzing of the flies was stopped, and the bleating of the lambs. The sun sank slowly till it was come to the bottom of the sky, till it was exactly on the bottom of the sky, till it was under the bottom of the sky. A cold wind blew from the east. The darkness spread on the earth. At last Eoineen came in. — PADRAIC COLUM, in "The Road Round Ireland."

"Golden Gate"

Not always golden! Stormy days
Turn waters of this "Golden Gate"
As richly green as chrysoprase
Or darkly gray as slate.

The Gate at morning glitters blue,
The burning blue of lazuli;
By cloudless noon, it changes to
A turquoise road to sea.

And sometimes sunset hours in spring
Spill colors like the bloom of peach,
Which lie suffused and deepening
Across the channel's reach.

Not often golden! Midnight treads
A starlit path on waves of jet;
And there a late moon, sinking, spreads
A mesh of silver net.

MARION STEWARD.

A Passing Bee

The day changed with every trick of the sun. It faded behind a gray veil of sky and winter had come again; it drifted through the pearly-blue strands of atmosphere, throwing its warm kindness in wide stretches of light across the country, and spring returned. So sudden and so certain was the transformation that the birds, in perplexity, sang a little, halted, sought cover in the ivy that clung about the tree trunks, then hopped upon the nearest twig to open their hearts in louder song once more.

The wind was here, then there, then gone for a spell. It followed the sun's movements like a strange hasty shadow, bold behind its back and shy at its appearance. During the spells of grayness, even the few flowers seemed to disappear. The violets, on their tiny stalks, that had been so bravely blue in the sunshine, faded into the pale green of the grass; the celandine, that had shone like stars in the light, lost heart and were barely distinguishable from the ashen tints of the soil beneath the trees; even the sturdy coltsfoot half closed their rough petals and became an insignificant bunch of dusty yellow in their corner by the gate post.

And then the wings of sunlight floated once more across the ploughed land, across the brown and mauve and gold and olive of the fields; across the coppice with its flush of young pink and still younger green; across the warm tones of the cottage roofs; across the pond where the ducks paddled solemnly out to meet it; across the haystacks standing in all their neat completeness behind the barns; across a world that was as definitely at the spring as any world has ever been. And larks emerged from small hollows in the grass, and perched on the hedges before setting forth to mount the stairways of the sky; and sparrows chattered confidingly to one another in the bushes, while starlings stood awkwardly on the wide chimney stones and flapped their glossy wings to the accompaniment of strange tuneless calls.

And then, from somewhere all unknown, a round bumble bee rolled its way along close to your ear, buzzing to itself of gardens ablaze with flowers, hot and sweet and drowsy, with an eloquence stronger than sunshine, stronger than the rich scent of soil, stronger even than the song of birds. With a flood of abundance, summer, in all its splendor, passed you by.

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Positano. From a Painting by Susan Barst Miller

THE Millers were wintering in Italy. Warren Miller was intent upon writing, while his wife and son, Barst, chose to paint. They had decided on no location but, in discussing the matter, the young son suggested Positano as a suitable place. For on his way down the coast he had caught a fleeting but unforgettable glimpse of its enchantment. On investigation, it was found to be ideal, remote from tourists and full of romance, history and painting inspiration. The village with its buildings of various ages clung to the side of a steep mountain, while below a still or a stormy sea played upon the rocks and the beach. Harry Vincent, also a well-known artist, with his wife joined the Millers there and the little group, happy with their surroundings, worked diligently for several months. Since then other artists have followed their example.

Positano, on the Gulf of Salerno, between Amalfi and Sorrento, was founded about 600 B. C. Tribe after tribe has swept over it, leaving each an imprint; one layer of history has been superimposed upon another. At one time the Moors possessed Positano, as witness the remains of several deserted palaces which once embodied their standards of luxurious living.

Susan Barst Miller has painted one of those Moorish dwellings, of which the pale ivory walls with the sunshine on them contrasted strikingly with the rich greens of the mountainous background. Her painting suggests well the mysterious romance of a lost people.

Soltando las creencias erróneas

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE DICE que en las maniguas donde abundan los monos, muchas veces se les capturan porque no quieran soltar nunca el alimento. Los naturales, conociendo sus hábitos, hacen un agujerito en un coco, cebándolo con alimento, y lo atan a un palo. El mono puede introducir la mano vacía, pero cuando la tiene llena, no puede sacarla, de manera que estos animales se entregan ellos mismos por no querer soltar lo que han cogido.

Cuando nos aferramos a defectos de carácter—compasión de si mismo, memorias de aflicciones o acontecimientos pasados, prejuicio y orgullo, ¿somos acaso más inteligentes que los monos? ¿Y no nos entregamos también cautivos muchas veces por tener dudas y miedos, a pesar de que tenemos a nuestro alcance la libertad sólo con abandonar la idea errónea de que el mal sea real y avasallador, y confiar nuestro bienestar a Dios, el poderoso Libertador? Dios, que es el Amor, tiene seguramente un sinfín de bendiciones que otorgarnos, y El que es omnisciente sabe lo que más nos aprovecharía recibir.

Para recobrar la libertad el mono cautivo no tiene que hacer nada más que sacrificar un poco de comida. ¡Qué precio tan insignificante tiene que pagar para librarse! ¿Cuánto estamos dispuestos a pagar por nuestra libertad?

Isaías escribe, "Levántate y siéntate, Jerusalem; suéltate de las ataduras de tu cuello, cautiva hija de Sión." (Según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.) Y Cristo Jesús durante su ministerio demostraba que el poder de Dios, cuando es comprendido, libra en verdad a los hombres y mujeres de los resultados del pensar erróneo. Cuando él resucitó a Lázaro del sepulcro, mandó a los que estaban presentes: "Desatadle, y dejadle ir." La Ciencia Cristiana está proclamando y restableciendo la misma verdad que nuestro Maestro enseñó y demostró. En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy escribe (pág. 224), "La Verdad contiene los elementos de la libertad." Y añade: "El poder de Dios da libertad al cautivo. Ningún poder puede resistir al Amor divino."

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que puesto que Dios es bueno y creó todo, en realidad el mal no existe. Todo aquello que parezca ser un mal, logicamente tiene que pertenecer al reino de la ilusión o imaginación errónea. La creencia en un poder malo opuesto a Dios es lo que la humanidad individual y colectivamente, tarde o temprano, debe de abandonar, porque el Verbo de Dios profetiza, "Todos me conocerán, desde el más pequeño de ellos hasta el más grande". Los Científicos Cristianos entienden que esto significa que todos llegarán a conocer a Dios tal como es El, es decir, como el bien infinito y único, sin ningun opuesto, como el único poder creativo, como la unica Mente.

¿Qué hizo el Maestro al ser afrontado por el mal? Rehusó creer que era real; lo calificó de mentira y lo censuró. Ordenó y dijo: "Quítate de delante de mí, Satanás". Haciendo esto, negaba realidad a las creencias del mal con sus sugestiones engañadoras. Asimismo la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a contrarrestar las sugestiones del error, ya sea que se refieran a los asuntos domésticos, políticos, sociales o personales; a rehusar creer o aceptar un pensamiento erróneo como verdadero; a afirmar y reafirmar lo que es verdadero acerca de Dios y su creación. Este es el método de practicar la Ciencia de Cristo; y los resultados son satisfactorios. Santiago dijo, "Resistid al diablo, y de vosotros huirá."

El siguiente episodio demostrará que este método es práctico. Una madre temiendo por el futuro bienestar de sus hijos había pasado noches en vela, y se le presentó una enfermedad de los ojos. Consultó su problema con un estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana, quien le dijo que Dios es el verdadero Padre-Madre que cuida y proteje a todos sus hijos. Se le dijo a la madre que debería abandonar sus temores y el sentido erróneo de responsabilidad acerca de sus hijos, confiándolos a Dios que les conocía, amaba y protejía. Aquella noche durmió profundamente, despertando con una sensación de paz y felicidad en su corazón y completamente curada de su inquietud mental, así como del padecimiento de los ojos.

¿Qué era lo que causaba las noches desveladas y la ansiedad de esta madre? No era Dios, que ama y cuida a todos; eran las sugestiones del miedo y del mal que ella había aceptado y a las cuales se refirió Mrs. Eddy en la página 227 de Science and Health: "Ciudadanos del mundo, aceptad la libertad gloriosa de los hijos de Dios, y sed libres! Este es vuestro divino derecho."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Friends Abroad

The pleasantest episode of our stay in Carhaix was falling in with an elderly cultivator of the soil, who volunteered to show us the insignificant remains of the Roman aqueduct. The old man, wearing a wide straw hat with flowing velvet streamers, was returning to his farm, an unwrapped loaf of bread tucked under one arm. He peered through gold-rimmed spectacles with interest when told that we were Americans with Celtic blood and that we admired the singing of Breton bards.

Had we heard Jaffrenou, a resident of Carhaix?

Yes, we had had that pleasure.

We should see the crowds that gather to hear him when a Gorsedd (song festival) is held on the Ménez-Bré—his bard name is Taldir. It appears that Great Britain, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts: England, Scotland and Wales, and that in Wales and Scotland, not to mention Ireland, the Celtic tongue is often heard today. When Jaffrenou traveled in these lands he found that he could converse with their people and understand their speech.

And had our friend known Le Braz? The kind old face beamed upon us. Indeed he had, and did he not read Le Braz's books by the fire of a winter's night? Those dealing with the past history of Armorica interested the countryman the most. To him it was inspiring to remember that the Romans had trod these selfsame roads before the dawn of the Christian era. When tilling his fields he had even turned up several of their coins.

Although we preferred the old fellow's company, it was necessary to return to our chauffeur. Speed being the idol of this particular driver the long ridge of the Montagnes Noires, as we approached Châteauneuf-du-Faou, is blurred in memory. I recall, however, that we paused in the town to admire the costumes of a wedding party, and, as Americans, were warmly greeted.

The old man we accosted had been a miner in Arkansas and had worked his way to Birmingham via New Orleans.

"Ah these men you see here," he said, waving a lean arm toward the spirited dancers of the gavotte, "have been in America, working in the Michelin tire factories or in the silk-mills at Paterson, New Jersey."

—AMY OAKLEY, in "Enchanted Brittany."

Letting Go

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS said that in the jungles where apes abound they are often made captive because they never let go of food. Natives, knowing their habits, cut a small hole in a coconut, which they bait with food and secure to a stake. The ape's empty hand can be inserted, but when full it cannot be withdrawn; and so these creatures make themselves captive, for they will not let go.

When we cling to faults, self-pityings, past woes or happenings, prejudice and pride, are we any wiser than these apes? And do we not often hold ourselves captive by doubts and fears, though our liberty is at hand and consists in letting go of the false belief that evil is real and has power, and trusting God, the strong Deliverer, with our welfare? God, who is Love, surely has untold blessings to bestow, and He who is all-wise knows what is best for us to receive.

To regain its freedom all the captive ape has to sacrifice is a little food. How slight a price to pay for its liberty! What are we willing to pay for our liberty?

Isaiah writes, "Arise, and sit down, O Jerusalem: loose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion." And Christ Jesus in his ministry demonstrated that God's power, when understood, does loose men and women from the effects of false thinking. When he raised Lazarus from the grave, he commanded those around to "loose him, and let him go." Christian Science is proclaiming and reinstating the truth which our Master taught and demonstrated. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 224), "Truth brings the elements of liberty." And she adds: "The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love."

Christian Science teaches that because God is good, and made everything, there is in reality no evil. Whatever seems to be evil, logically must be in the domain of illusion or erroneous imagination. It is the belief in an evil power opposed to God which mankind, individually and collectively, sooner or later must let go; for the Word of God prophesies, "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them." Christian Scientists understand this to mean that all shall come to know God as He is—as the infinite and only good, without an opposite; as the one creative power; as the one Mind.

How did the Master act when confronted by evil? He refused to believe in it as real; he called it a lie; and he rebuked it. He commanded, "Get thee behind me, Satan." In this he was denying reality to the beliefs of evil and their deceptive suggestions. Likewise, Christian Science teaches us to check the suggestions of error, whether they refer to domestic, political, social, or personal affairs; to refuse to believe or accept a wrong thought as true; to affirm and reaffirm what is true about God and His creation. This is the way to practice the Christ-Science; and the results are satisfying. James said, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

That this method is practical, the following episode will illustrate: A mother, fearing for the future welfare of her children, had been spending sleepless nights, and a discordant condition manifested itself in her eyes. She took her problem to a student of Christian Science, who told her that God is the real Father-Mother, caring for and protecting all His children. This mother was told that she must let go her fears and false sense of responsibility regarding her children, and trust them to God, who knew and loved and preserved them. That night she slept soundly, awakening with a sense of peace and happiness in her heart, entirely healed of her mental distress and also of the suffering in her eyes.

What was causing this mother's sleepless nights and anxiety? It was not God, who loves and cares for all; it was the suggestions of fear and evil which she had accepted and clung to. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 227 of Science and Health: "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

The Evening Rainbow

Mild arch of promise! on the evening sky
Thou shinest fair with many a lovely ray,
Each in the other melting. Much mine eye
Delights to linger on thee; for the day,
Changeful and many-weathered, seemed to smile,
Flashing brief splendor through the clouds awhile
Which deepened dark anon, and fell in rain:
But pleasant is it now to pause, and view
Thy various tints of frail and watery hue,
And think the storm shall not return again.

—ROBERT SOUTHEY. Poetical Works.

Eighteenth-Century Letter-Writers

And so we come to a branch of literature which even the most blasé and "modernist" of the moderns will allow to be the eighteenth century's peculiar gift—the art of letter-writing. There must be something more than the modern restlessness and hurry, the invention of telephone and telegraph to account for the rapid decay of this fascinating department of the kingdom of literature. Whatever the cause, it is an established fact that never before nor since, in any age, have we had letters to compare with those of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Swift, Pope, Horace Walpole, Chesterfield, Cowper and Gray.

What a magnificent orgy is conjured up by the mere mention of these names! We take up a volume of any one of them, and hours afterwards may still be found glutting ourselves with their witticisms, their pictures of the life and manners of their times, their delightful anecdotes and the thousand and one things about them that attract us. Lady Mary, with her wonderful description of life in Turkey and admonitions about her husband's prospects; Lord Chesterfield, with his never-failing Attic salt and acumen, trying to model a perfect man of the world; Horace Walpole (to me the most interesting of all, and to Mr. Saintsbury so important that he recommends these ten volumes as a "thirdsman" to the Bible and Shakespeare), with his abounding vitality and endlessly refreshing kaleidoscope of current events, portraying the history of his time more exactly than any historian could ever hope to; Gray, with his scholarly . . . investigations, keeping his eye on the object like the true poet that he was; and Cowper, most popular of all, with his pen pictures coined from nothing at all, able to interest us quietly, sedately, yet withal amusingly, about Olney, his garden, or a hare, . . . all these afford us a garden with never-ending pleasaunces and arbours, to which we can retire with absolute certitude that we shall return to the whirl of our daily round reinvigorated, full of new ideas, all our tangled skeins unravelled, and quietly confident because of our new-found peace. And wherein lies the magic of these peculiarly eighteenth-century letter-writers? Is it not in the unfailing good sense, the inevitable good temper, the obvious leisured ease of the authors and the genuine interest betrayed and aroused in all sorts of different things? Nowhere did the century find so natural an outlet for its genius as in this art.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "From Shakespeare to O. Henry."

Quiet Rooms

Montluçon, July

I was looking for rooms in a hotel near the railway. As the landlady and I went along a corridor upstairs, I said I hoped the noise of trains could not be heard in the bedrooms. "One hears nothing," she answered positively. She opened the door of a room, and a tremendous engine-shriek met us, seeming to drive us both back from the threshold. She shut the door, and tried another one, and we were met instantly by another tremendous engine shriek. She burst out laughing. I laughed too If she had not proved her sense of humour I might have walked straight out of the hotel. But her sense of humour kept a customer with a sense of humour. I got quiet rooms at the back.—ARNOLD BENNETT, in "Journal of Things New and Old."

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STOCK MARKET STILL SEEKING LOWER LEVELS

List Generally Follows Trend of Steel Common —Closing Heavy

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—The stock market vacillated uncertainly today, offering better resistance to the forces of depression than it did yesterday, but on the whole showing a complete lack of determination.

Share prices in the main worked lower, but the decline was interrupted by spasmodic and rather feeble rallies. With the spring peak of industrial activity apparently reached, and the next stimulation of changing seasons not due until August, the speculative fraternity is for the time being bereft of a sense of direction.

Support in midafternoon reduced moderate losses all around, but the gains did not hold, and the close was heavy.

Steel common went into new low ground since 1927, and ruled lower last of the day, finishing about a point off.

National Biscuit was conspicuously weak, losing 3. Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Radio and American Telephone were steady to firm. Sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Dividend Prospects

Among other things, the market is waiting to see how far the shrinkage of dividends is likely to go. While few earnings statements for the first quarter are available as yet, enough fairly conclusive estimates are at hand to indicate that many of the leading industrials and railroads are not earning the current dividend rates. This applies to such corporations as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and General Electric.

If several prominent corporations see fit to continue current dividend rates by dipping into their surplus funds, Wall Street will interpret it as indicating confidence in a revival of corporate earning power by the end of the year, or at least the start of the next.

Several adverse dividend rumors have been denied. Yesterday's declaration by Pennsylvania Railroad had been generally expected, although some apprehension was expressed in brokerage circles a few weeks ago.

President Clarke of Fox Film, said yesterday that the current rate would be maintained. There is a feeling that U. S. Steel will almost certainly maintain its current rate. Some inkling as to policy is expected at the annual stockholders' meeting Monday. Dividend action is not due until April 28.

Little of a decisive nature appeared in the day's corporate or trade news. A sale of copper at 9⅛ cents a pound, after the recent recovery from 9½ to 10 cents was not encouraging, but the market is so dull that little significance can be attached to it.

Credit conditions remained stationary.

Bonds More Active

The bond market was irregularly lower today. The trading pace was more lively.

Public utility issues were an exception to the general trend and a number of the more active and representative bonds were fractionally higher. Included in this group were American Telephone debenture 5s of 1965, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, Columbia Gas & Elec 5s of May, 1952 and North American 5s of 1961. International Telephone debenture 5s dropped about 1½ points.

Foreign obligations were the most active group and showed assorted sharp contrasts. Australian 5s of 1957 moved upward in lively fashion, rising more than 2 points at one time, and some of the Australian provincial obligations were higher also. Polish 7s dropped sharply. Brazilian issues were firm to higher.

Some issues of the Argentine Government were firm but the majority of them were fractionally lower.

United States Government bonds were quiet and easy.

Railroad loans were moderately active. St. Paul 5s of 2000 were one of the most active issues and gained fractionally. Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978 weakened. Most of the changes were narrow.

Stock-privilege bonds were weak in the morning trading, taking their cue from the slump in stocks, and losses ranged from fractions to more than 1 point.

A spotty demand and steady prices marked the trading in industrial bonds. Goodrich 6½s were active and easy. Goodyear 5s were active and unchanged.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.83¼	.83¼	.83¼	.83⅛	
July	.64¼	.64⅜	.63⅜	.63⅛	— ⅜
Sept.	.62⅜	.63¼	.61⅞	.62¼	+ ⅜

Corn

May	.61¼	.61⅜	.60⅞	.61¼	— ⅛
July	.63¼	.63½	.62¾	.63½	
Sept.	.61¼	.61⅞	.61¼	.61⅜	+ ⅛

Oats

May	.30⅜	.30½	.30⅛	.30⅜	
Sept.	.31⅛	.31⅜	.31	.31¼	

Lard

May	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	
Sept.	9.02	9.02	9.00	9.00	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.62	.61	.61⅛	.61⅛
July	.63½	.62½	.63½	.63½
October	.65½	.64	.65	.65½

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.74½	.74⅜	.74½	.74⅜
July	.57¾	.56⅞	.57¼	.57⅜
September	.57	.56	.57	.56⅞

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	April 16,'31	April 9,'31
Circulation	£354,363,000	£358,884,000
Public deposits	8,372,000	9,863,000
Private deposits	96,360,000	93,506,000
Bankers accounts	61,230,000	59,506,000
Other accounts	35,130,000	34,000,000
Govt's securities	34,334,000	33,399,000
Other securities	36,226,000	39,498,000
Disc and Adv	8,375,000	10,889,000
Securities	27,851,000	28,609,000
Reserves	51,838,000	48,138,000
Prop res to liab	48.4%	44.5%
Bullion	146,202,000	147,023,000
Bank rate	3%	3%

ASSOC. TELEPHONE UTILITIES

CHICAGO, April 16—Stockholders of Associated Telephone Utilities Company at the annual meeting voted to amend the company's charter, extending it from Dec. 31, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1932, the period in which the 96 convertible preferred stock may be exchanged for two shares of common stock. After that date the stock may be exchanged for 2½ shares. Directors had previously taken action to similarly extend the expiration date of common stock purchase warrants accompanying the 96 convertible preferred stock.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 16	Last Apr. 15
14¼	7		Abitibi	2700	8	7	7½	7⅝
52	29	6	Abitibi pf	400	31	30¼	30¼	31
110	104	7	Ab & Str pf	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	
23½	16¼	1.60	Adams Ex	3400	19¼	18¾	19¼	19⅛
3⅝	3⅜		Ahumada	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
109⅝	85½	3†	Air Reduc	4800	88	85¾	86¼	86½
10⅝	6		Airway El	700	6	6	6⅛	6⅛
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	29700	14⅜	13	13¾	13⅞
12¼	7¾		Alleghany	4200	8	7¾	7¾	8
39½	37½	5½	Allegh pf	200	38	37¾	37½	40
59	35	5½	Allegh pf xl	50	37	37	37	35
182¾	130¼	6†*	Allied Chem	13100	134	130¼	131⅝	132
42¾	30	2	Allis-Chal	900	31⅞	31¼	31½	32
18¼	14	1	AL Perf Cem	400	14⅛	14	14	
62¾	54½	3†	Am Bk Note	200	54½	54½	54½	55
29⅜	19¼		Am Ag Un of Del	1500	20½	19¼	19¼	
17⅜	8		Am Beet S pf	20	13	13	13	
38	31½	2.40	Am Brake	400	33½	31½	31½	31⅝
13⅜	7¾		Am Br Bov	400	8	7¾	8	8¼
63	45¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
129⅜	106¼	5†	Am Can	45700	119½	117	117¼	119½
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	200	29	28	28	29⅜
86	74½	7	Am Car pf	100	77	77	77	80
48⅝	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
14½	8¼		Am Com Alc	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
18	9	2	Am En Til	100	12	12	12	12
51¾	26¾		Am & FPw	47400	38¼	36½	37¼	37½
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	83½	82¾	83½	
100	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	
79½	64¾	7	Am & FP 8pf	200	84⅜	83½	84¼	
8	1⅜		Am Hide	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	7
30	10½		Am Hide pf	100	24	24	24	
31⅝	23⅜	3	Am Ice	400	29½	28	29⅛	29⅛
77⅜	74	6	Am Ice pf	100	75	75	75	
26	17¾		Am Int Corp	1100	18	17⅝	18	17⅞
30¾	20¾	2	Am Loco	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
84¾	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	77	77	77	
7	3½		Am Mach & Met	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23¾	16⅜	3	Am Metals	300	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅝
5⅞	4		Am Mach & Met ct	200	4	4	4	
57½	50	3†	Am News	10	51	51	51	51
30¾	16	7	Am Nat G pf	110	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
64½	45	1§	Am Pw & Lt	400	50	49¼	50	50¼
21½	13½	1	Am Radiat	2400	16½	16	16	16½
37⅝	26½		Am Roll Mill	2400	30¾	29½	30¾	30½
66	52¾	5	Am Saf Raz	300	53	52¾	52¾	53⅛
1⅜	¾		Am Ship	100	¾	¾	¾	
42	37	5	Am Ship Bld	50	36¼	36¼	36¼	37½
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	500	46	45¼	45¾	46
4½	2⅜		Am Solvents	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
31¼	19	3	Am Sti Fnd	1500	20⅜	19¾	20	19¼
11½	4¼		Am Stov pg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
48¼	37	2†	Am Stores	400	45½	45	45	
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	1600	54	52¼	52½	53
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	108
203¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	7100	188¼	187	187⅜	188⅝
105	90	8	Am Type	400	95	95	95	95
80¾	58¾	3	Am Wat W	1800	61	58⅝	59¼	60⅜
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
39⅛	21		Am Wool pf	200	33¾	32	33¼	33½
8¼	4¼		Am Zinc	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5½
45¼	29¾	1½	Anaconda	7000	33	32¼	32½	33⅛
18	10		Arch Dan	200	12	12	12	
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	800	46⅛	43½	45⅜	43
4½	2		Arm Ill A	700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2⅞	1⅝		Arm Ill B	4800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
47	16		Arm Ill pf	100	18½	18¼	18¼	18
7½	3⅝		Arnold Cons	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
20½	17	1.60	Art Metals	200	17	17	17	17
38⅛	10	2†	Asso Apparel	2200	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
29⅜	22	2½	Asso Dry G	900	23½	21¾	21¾	23⅛
168½	163½	10	Atchison	2500	170¼	168¼	168¾	169⅞
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	400	107¼	107	17	107¾
39	30	1	Atl G&WI	100	30	30	30	
53½	46¼	5	Atl G&WI pf	50	46½	45¾	45¾	
23⅛	17¼	1	Atl Refin	1700	17⅞	17½	17¼	18⅛
99⅞	96	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	97	97	97	96
295½	161½	4§	Auburn Auto	9500	284½	270	271	280
23⅜	1		Auto Sales	100	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
6½	3		Aviation	1400	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½

—B—

27⅞	19⅝	1⅜	Baldwin	1200	20¼	20	20⅛	20
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	97	97	97	
87⅞	68⅛	5	Ball & O	3800	68¾	68	68¼	68⅞
86½	71¼	4§	Ball & O pf	200	78½	78½	78½	78½
107	102	6½	Bamber pf	40	102½	102½	102½	102½
2½	2		Barnet	100	2	2	2	
14½	10¼	1	Barnsdall A	2300	10⅞	10	10½	10⅝
81	65	4	Beatrice	900	76⅛	75½	75½	76
62	50	3§	Beechnut	200	60¾	60	60	
25½	16⅜	1	Bendix	8900	20⅛	19½	19½	20⅜
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	2000	41	41	41	43½
70⅜	56⅝	6	Beth Steel	29000	50¼	48⅜	49⅝	49¼
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	113½	117½	117⅝	119¾
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	400	24	23½	24	24¼
95	90	7	Bl'mdale pf	10	89	89	89	
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1700	36½	35½	35½	36
66½	60	4§	Bon Ami A	100	66	66	66	66
76½	67½	3†	Borden	200	71¼	70½	70½	71⅜
30¾	20⅝	4	Borg Warner	4400	24¼	23½	23½	23⅝
22¾	16½	2	Briggs	7500	18¼	17¼	17¾	18⅜
24½	16⅛	2	Briggs & Str	100	21½	21½	21½	
69½	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	200	64½	63¾	64½	65½
94¼	85⅜	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	90	90	90	92
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1900	112¼	111½	111⅝	112¾
15	10¼		Bruns Balke	1000	10	10	10	10¼
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	1500	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy ev pf	100	29	29	29	29½
49½	37		Budd Mfg pf	30	45	45	45	40
5⅝	4		Budd Mfg	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	500	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
23	11¾		Bullard	800	12¾	12¼	12½	13⅛
15¾	10⅞	1½	Buloa Watch	200	12½	10⅞	10⅞	13⅜
10	3⅞		Burns Br B	100	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	300	26⅛	25½	25½	26⅛
31	22¾	2½	Bush Term	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
113	109	7	Bush Big pf	10	110	110	110	110
2	1½		Butte Cop	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
69¾	37⅜		Byers	5500	48⅞	43⅝	44	44⅜

—C—

53	35¼	2	Calif Pack	500	35½	35¼	35½	35½
16⅝	11¾	1	Campbell	100	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
43¾	36¾		Calu & Ariz	200	38¼	38	38¼	
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	4400	35¾	34¼	34½	36
45¾	37¼	2½	Can Pac	2600	38	37¼	37½	37½
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	22	22	22	22⅝
16	9½		Capital Adm	400	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
131½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	1000	95¾	93¾	93¾	94
52½	26⅛	3	Caterpillar	1600	36	35⅝	36	36
26	23	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	60	23	23	23	
13¾	4½		Celotex ct	400	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
14⅜	5½		Celotex	200	10¼	10½	10½	11
7¼	2¼		Cer-Tteed	700	5⅛	5	5	5
23¼	4		Checker Cab	100	13	12⅞	13	13
54¼	40	3	Ches Corp	100	42½	42½	42½	42¾
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	2300	40	39½	39¾	39¾
26⅜	19¼		Chi Gt W pf	1300	23¾	23	23	24¼
8¾	3¼		Chi M&SP	600	6	5⅞	6	6
15⅜	8¼		Chi M&SP pf	1700	9	8⅝	9	8¾
15⅞	9½		Chi Pneu	900	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	11
35	23⅞		Chi Pneu pf	100	23½	23¼	23½	23⅝
65½	47¾	7	Chi RI	600	50	49¾	50	49¾
33¾	23¾	2.40	Childs	500	24	23⅝	23⅝	23¾
25⅝	15⅞	1	Chrysler	12200	21½	20⅛	20½	21¼
37⅜	34½	3.06†	City Ice	100	35	35	35	
89⅞	77⅛	6½	City Ice pf	300	89⅞	88	88	
4⅝	2¾		City Stores	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10¼	8¾		Col Bea Oil	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
170	142½	7	Coca Cola	100	154	154	154	154
50½	46¼	2½	Col Palm	500	46½	46½	46½	
17⅜	9		Colline&A	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
52¼	19¼	1	Colo F&I	500	20⅛	19¼	19¼	20½
115	100	8	Colo F&I pf	40	100¼	100¼	100¼	
45⅝	33¼	2§	Colum Gas	8500	37½	36⅛	36⅛	37⅛
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109½	109½	109½	
111⅝	73½	6	Col Carbon	2200	78¾	77¼	77⅝	80
16⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	7200	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11
23¼	18	2	Com Cred	400	18½	18	18	18½
35½	24	3	Com Cred A	300	35	35	35	
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
34	25	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	300	27	27	27	27½
21½	14¾	1	Com Sol	7100	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	15⅛
12	8	.80†	Commwlth So	15900	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
100⅜	91½	6	Commwlth So pf	100	99¼	99¼	99½	99⅝
34¼	31⅞		Congoleum	400	11	10⅝	10¾	10¾
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	500	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
109⅝	82¼	4	Con Gas	17800	98¼	96⅝	97	97½
104⅜	101½	4§	Con Gas pf	100	104	104	104	104¼
1¾	¼		Con Gas pf	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
8½	5		Container A	200	6	6	6	6
3	1⅞		Container B	100	2	2	2	2
30	18¼		Cont Bak A	2100	17¼	16¼	16½	17½
3	1⅞		Cont Bak B	100	2	2	2	2
63⅜	47	2½	Cont Can	2800	58½	57½	57½	58¾
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	3600	43¾	41¾	42	44
47	41		Cont Motors	2100	3½	3½	3½	3½
12	8¾		Cont Oil	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
12	6¾		Cont Shares	400	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼
86⅜	76½	3†	Corn Prod	900	77⅞	76½	76½	76⅝
18	8¼		Cosden	900	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅞
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wh	200	29¾	28¾	29¾	
19⅝	14⅜		Crex Carpet	200	17	17	17	16½
38¼	31		Crown Cork	200	32	31¾	32	32½
63	46	5†	Crucible	1900	46⅝	46	46⅝	47
106	95	7	Crucible pf	50	97½	93	93	99
2⅜	1½		Cuba Cane Prod	1600	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾
1½	½		Cub Dom S	100	½	½	½	
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	600	44½	44½	44½	45
106	89	6	Curtis Pub	600	89	89	89	90
118⅜	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	117	117	117	
5⅞	2⅝		Curtiss Wr	1900	4⅛	4	4	4
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
41	27½		Cutler	200	27½	27½	27½	27½

—D—

23	13½		Davison	30	15	15	15	15½
12½	9¾	2.31	Debenham	500	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
22	20¼	1.40	Deere pf	500	20¾	20½	20½	21
157¼	131⅝	9	Del & Hud	200	133½	133	133⅛	133
102	76	4	Del Lack & W	2300	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
23	14¼		Diamond M	800	26	25⅞	26	
26	18¾	1.50	Diamond M pf	1200	19¾	19¾	19¾	11
13½	8¼	1	Dome Mines	300	23	23	23	
23½	14¼	1.20	Dom Stores	8100	22¼	20¾	21	21
167	83¼	4†	Dupont					

—E—

13⅛	7½		Eastern RM	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
185¾	143⅜	6	East odak	2900	158¾	156½	157½	158¾
134½	128¼	8	East Kod pf	30	134¼	134¼	134¼	
31¼	13⅜	1.60	Eaton Axle	1000	17⅝	17	17	
11¾	3¼		Eitington	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
69	35½		Eitington pf	400	55	55	55	
74⅞	56½	6	Elec Auto Lit	6700	62⅝	60⅜	60⅝	61⅜
3¼	2⅛		Elec Boat	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
40⅝	38¼	1	Elec P&L	18800	50	48¾	49½	49¾
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107½
66	56⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	61¾	60¼	61	60¼
1¼	1		Elk Horn	100	1	1	1	
6	2¾		Elk Horn pf	30	2¾	2½	2¾	3
41	30	5	End John	400	33¼	32	32	32¾
49	38	2.40	Eng P B	100	42	42	42	
97	87	6	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	90½	90¼	90½	
98	93	6	Eng PS 6 pf	100	96	96	96	
39¾	25½		Erie	600	34⅛	32¾	33⅛	34½
45½	32¾	4	Erie 1 pf	2000	33⅝	32¾	32½	33⅝
40½	31	4	Erie 2 pf	700	31	31	31	
12¾	9		Eureka Vac	900	9	9	9	9½

—F—

29⅝	22	1.60	Fabrik Morse	200	22¼	22	22	
100	99½	7	Fairb M pf	10	100	100	100	
6½	3⅝		Fashion Pk	100	5	5	5	
23¾	15½		Fed Dept St	200	21	21	21	20¾
7	5	.80	Fed Mot T	100	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
38	22	3.40	Fed Wat Ser	1500	27	25¾	26	26
56⅛	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	47¼	46	46	47
6	6¾	.64	Fifth Ave B	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	
19¾	18	1	Firestone	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	100	60⅞	59	60⅛	60½
55	27	2½	First Nat St	1000	53¾	52	53	53¼
7½	3½		Fisk Rubber	200	5	5	5	¾
3	1⅞		Fisk Tir cv	50	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	
19¾	13	3	Follansbee B	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾	
54¼	41½	2	Foster& Wh	800	47¾	46	46	47
33½	32½	6	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	29⅛	28	28½	28¾
27½	4½		Foundation	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
38¾	22½	4	Fox A	1000	24¾	23¾	24	23
43¼	28½	3	Freeport Tx	3000	34¼	31	31½	34¼

—G—

6⅝	3½		Gabriel A	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
60	49½	5	Gamewell	30	53	52	53	51½
3⅝	½		Gardner M	400	1	1	1	¾
3⅞	4½	2	Gen Am Inv	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
73½	37⅝	4	Gen Am Tk	4300	64	61¾	62¼	63¼
47	34¼	3	Gen Asphalt	1000	38¼	37¼	37½	38¼
33	22	3	Gen Baking	2200	32	31¾	32¼	34
13	8		Gen Cable	100	8	8	8	8⅛
25⅝	15½		Gen Cable A	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
85	36		Gen Cable pf	60	41	40¾	41	36
12⅜	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
54⅜	41¾	1.60	Gen Elec	37800	44⅜	43	43½	43⅝
96	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1100	54	53½	53½	53⅞
78⅛	64		Gen G&E A	200	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
8¼	4¼	.30	Gen Mills	400	48	44	44½	43½
50	43½	3†	Gen Mills pf	100	48¾	48¼	48¼	
100	86	6	Gen Mills pf	83700	44¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
48	33¼	3	Gen Motors	300	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
103¾	90	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	101	101	101	101
23	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	18	18⅝	18⅝	18
31	19	2½†	Gen Pr Inv	200	21½	21	21	20⅞
10⅜	6¼		Gen Q Ad et	400	8¼	8¼	8	
15⅝	6¼		Gen Theatre	1600	8¾	8¾	9	8
15⅝	9½		Gen Realty	4800	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
57¾	40	4	Gen Refrac	29300	34¼	32⅝	33⅜	33⅝
107	73	5	Gillette	200	73	73	73	74
71¾	44	7	Gillette pf	200	63	63	63	64
48	38	7	Gimbel Br	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
63	45¼	7	Gimbel pf	300	10½	11	10½	10½
78	60⅛

BIG GAIN IN PACIFIC GAS EXPENDITURES

Construction Costs in 1930 Amount to Nearly Fifty Millions

Gross expenditures for construction on Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation's consolidated system in 1930 were the largest in the company's history, totaling $49,513,946, or nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the contract price for building of Boulder Dam, requiring six or seven years for completion.

President A. F. Hockenbeamer told stockholders at the annual meeting in San Francisco yesterday that net additions and betterments to the company's properties since organization in 1905 are $555,698,131, of which $276,598,006 was as a result of construction work and $279,100,125 was through acquisition of other utilities.

Exclusive of regular operating forces an average of 7807 employees were continuously engaged on the entire system throughout the year. At the close of 1930 Salt Springs Dam, the major feature of the company's huge Mokelumme River development, was within 20 per cent of completion.

Electricity Sales Larger

Sales of electricity in 1930 increased 3.2 per cent, compared with a decrease of 0.8 per cent for the country as a whole. Gross revenues from company's electric business increased 2.8 per cent, it having been necessary to absorb the effects of a $3,000,000-rate cut March 1, 1930. This was the fourth major rate reduction since 1921.

The company's average rate for lighting and domestic service, the report shows, is now 4.39 cents per kilowatt hour as compared with a national average of over 6 cents an hour for the same class of service.

Gross revenues from the gas department were $2,979,040 lower in 1930 than in 1929 owing to substitution of natural gas for manufactured gas in a large part of the company's system and attendant heavy reduction in rates.

The savings to customers from this source during the first full year of operation is estimated at $3,500,000.

The possibilities in the use of this fuel for both industrial and domestic purposes are so great that it promises ultimately to be the source of great revenue.

Net Earnings

Net earnings available for dividends on common stock were equivalent to $3.07 a share on an average of 4,845,584 common shares outstanding in 1930 compared with $3.52 a share on the corresponding average in 1929.

Economies resulting from acquisition and merger of North American's subsidiaries in California and which could not be put into effect until the latter part of 1930 it is thought will be increasingly apparent in 1931.

The stockholders approved the extension of the company's corporate existence to April, 1981. This step was taken to facilitate bond financing although it is said no sale of bonds is anticipated in the immediate future.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅞c	28⅞c
Bar silver in London	13⅝d	13⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 10d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅛@1⅛
60 days	1⅛@1⅛
90 days	1⅛@1⅛
4 months	1⅛@1⅛
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1390½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2674½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅞	.0129⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4014	.4014½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121¼	.1121¼	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1025	.1053	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1926	.1926½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2450	**
Shanghai—teal	.3175	.3137½	*
India—rupee	.3618	.3618	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4939	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4982½	.4982½	.50
Sta Stlements—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3359	.3464	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0715	.0730	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1204	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3775	.2782	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6625	.6450	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 31-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA

David K. Bruce has been elected an additional director of Aluminum Company of America.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87⅛	87⅛
Abitibi 5s	65½	65½
Alleg Val RR 4s	97¾	97¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	78	78
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	78	78
Alleghany & W Ry 4s	90	90
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104½	104½
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82⅝	82
Amer Inter 5½s '49	91½	91½
Amer Metals Co 5½s	93½	93
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	102¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅞	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	120¼	129
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	129¼	129
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¼	107¼
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	107⅞	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	109⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	78	77
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co 5½s '43	69	68
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94	94
Atch T&SF 4s '95	99¼	99
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103⅜	103⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96	95½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101½	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	92⅛	92⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101⅞	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s '48	106	105⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅞	101⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '43	110¼	110¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	83⅛	83⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94½	94
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	93⅞	93⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106½	106½
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¾	119¾
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 5s '44	105	105
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103⅝
Can South con 5s '62	107½	107½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96¾	96¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40½
Chea Corp 5s '47	99¾	99¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101	101
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104	104
Chicago & Alton Dan 2nd	35	35
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	31⅜	31⅜
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105	105
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66⅞	66⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23¼	22½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62	62
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	87½	87½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84¼	84¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	79	78¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	90	90
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅝	98½
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	85⅞	85
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	81½	80
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	104½	104½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	90⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	92½	92½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98⅝	98⅝
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103½	103
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100⅞	100¼
Columbus Power 4½s	98	97¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106½	106¼
Container Corp 6s '46	63½	63½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97	97
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66½	66
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	6½	6½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	76	76
Detroit Ed 4½s	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	89
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	37	37
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	71	71
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	70	70
Erie RR 5s '67	73¾	73½
Erie RR gen 7s	73¾	73½
Erie & Jersey 6s	111¼	111¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96¾	96¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	27½	27½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	21	20⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	20¾	20¾
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95⅞	95¾
Gen Cable Corp 5s '47	83½	83½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104½	104½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	92	92
Gen Theater Equip 6s	52¾	52
Goodrich 6s '45	62½	62½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅝	99¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	91
Gould Coupler 6s '40	65	65
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111⅞	111⅞
Great Northern 4½s '56 D	95⅛	95⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96	96
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103⅜	103⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110½
Havana Elec 5s '52	51	51
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	32	32
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	65	65
Houston Oil 5½s	92½	92½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¼	60¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	88⅝	88½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	93	93
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	53	53
Int Hydro El 6s	88½	88
Inter Match Corp 5s rets '47	96¼	95¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73½	73½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74	73⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58	57½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93¾	93¾
Inter Match 4½s B	93	92¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94¾	94½
Int & G Nor 5s '56 B	72	72
Int & G Nor ad 6s '52	59	58½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	83⅛	83
Int Paper 6s '55	63½	63
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	74	74
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93	92⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85½	85½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77	77
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96¾	96¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95½	95¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	84⅜	84⅜
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	76¼	76¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104½	104½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101⅜	101⅜
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86	86
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99½	98
Lehigh Val 5s 200	104⅜	104¼
Long Isl rfg 4s '49	93⅜	93⅜
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94	94
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97⅞	97⅞
Manati Sug 7½s '42 sta	31	31
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54¾	54¾
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	56	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	96⅞
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99¼	99¼
Metro Edison 4½s	102⅜	102⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Mil & Sto Ry con	99	99
Mil & No Ry 1st	100⅛	100⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	87½	87½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	90⅝	90½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	83	83
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99	99
Mo Pac 1st	87½	87¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	61	61
Mo Pac 5s G '78	88⅛	88⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	82¾	82¼
Montana Power 5s D	102¾	102¾
Morris & Essex 1st gtd 4½s	101½	101½
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	94⅜	94¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52¼	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101⅞
New Eng Railway 4s	92	92
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92¾	92¾
N O Terminal 4s '53	91	91
N O T & M 5½s '54	90	90
NYC&HR 4½s now	98¾	98⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99½	99
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106¼
NY CHI & StL 1st 4s '37	98⅛	98¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83⅜	82⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102½	102½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '43	102⅜	102⅜
NY Dock Co 5s '38	73	73
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¼	115¼
NY GELH&P purc m 4s '49	99½	99⅜
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92	92
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	115½	115½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	101	101
NY Rail Inc 6s '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 7s '47	109¼	109¼
NY Steam Corp 5s	104	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	103⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111¾	111¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100¼	100¼
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101⅜	101¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102	102
Niag Share 5½s	98½	98½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105¼	105¼
North Am Co 5s	99¼	99
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '57	104½	104½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	96	96
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112½	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	104
Oohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	113
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¾	111¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107⅞	107⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	97½	97½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	55½	54⅞
Paramount Public 5½s '50	84⅜	84
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	55	54
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94½	93½
Path Ex Inc 5s '51	85	85
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	65	65
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100⅜	100⅜
Penn Railroad 4¾s	96⅜	96½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	96¾	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	100½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¼	109⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	86¼	86¼
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103	103
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	94	94
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75½	75⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101⅞	101¾
Philadelphia Elec 4s	95⅜	95¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	78½	78½
Phila & Read C&I 6s '49	75	74
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108¾	108¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	94	93⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 6s '53	62	61¼
Pub svc E&G 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s wi	95½	95⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89⅜	89
Pure Oil 5½s '40	95¼	84½
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	95
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100¼	100¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96	96
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	79½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	50¾	50⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '49	83¾	83¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95	95
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99½	99½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅞	99⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	78½	75½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	65⅞	65½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	88⅝	88⅛
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	82½	82½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	99½	99
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	82	82
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95½	95½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7	1⅛⅞
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	80
Shell Union 5s '47	71¾	71¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74	73⅞
Shubert Theater 6s '42	15	15
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	79½	79⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98½	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	100
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅞	102⅞
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105¾
Southern Calif Ed 6½s	94¼	94½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	95⅝	95⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	95	94½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95½	95¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99⅝	99⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80½	80½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107½	107⅜
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103⅜	103
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	110	108½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	61	61
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	92	91
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	105½	105½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101¾	101¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	97⅛	97⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	109⅝	109⅝
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	94¾	94¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	50½	49½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Tol Wal Val & O 4s	96⅛	96⅛
United Biscuit 6s	104¾	104¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	70¾	70¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	72¼	72
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104⅞	104⅞
Wabash RR 4½s '78	66¼	65
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102⅜	102⅜
Wabash Det Chi 5s	102	102
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	53	53
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	52½	52
Washington W P 5s '39	104¼	104¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	79½	78⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western Pacific 5s A '46	86	86
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101½	101½
Western Union 5s '51	104¼	103¾
Western Union 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Western Union 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	108¼	108¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	99½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr16	Apr15
3½s '47	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.23	102.25	102.26
4th 4¼s '38	104	103.30	104	103.31
US 3½s '43 June	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.19
US 3¾s '56	105.27	105.27	105.27	105.28
US 4s '54	107.27	107.27	107.27	107.28
US 4¼s '52	111.30	111.24	111.24	111.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	65½	65½
Akershus 5s '63	96½	96½
Antioquia 7s B '45	55½	55
Antioquia 7s D '45	56⅜	56⅜
Antwerp 5s '58	101	100¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87	86¼
Argentine Gov 3½s '62	88½	88
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91½	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91½	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91½	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	81½	81¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	81½	81¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	91½	90⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90½	90⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91½	90⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	91½	90⅝
Australia 4½s '56	84	81
Australia 5s '55	70	67½
Australia 5s '57	70	68¼
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96½	96½
Austria Hydro 6½s	82¾	82½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110½	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½	110¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	78½	78¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	87½	87½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	84	84
Berlin Elec 6s '55	79	78½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	82	82
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	16½	16½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	54½	54
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	54½	52½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54	52
Brazil (US) 8s '41	67¼	66
Bremen 7s '35	99⅜	94
Brisbane 6s '50	75½	75½
Brisbane 5s '57	60½	60
Brisbane 5s '58	60½	60
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76¾	76¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	75⅝	72
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	71½	70½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102½	102½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107⅛	107
Canada (Dom) 4s	94¾	94¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	77⅛	77⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	77¾	76½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	82	82
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	77⅞	77⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	77⅞	77⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	78½	78½
Chie (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	77¼	77¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	87½	87½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60	60
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	64¾	64¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	61½	61
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	68	68
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69¾	69¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	68	67½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95½	95½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¼	100
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	69½	69½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	80	80
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	84	84
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97⅜	97⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73⅜	72
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	63	63
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96½	96⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	105⅝	105⅝
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101⅝	101⅝
Estonia Bank 7s '67	67	67
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90⅝	90⅝
Finland 5½s '58	84	84
Frankfort 6½s '53	84½	84
French (Rep) 7s '41	118½	118
French (Rep) 7s '61	125⅝	125½
German 7s '49	105¼	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82½	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82	81½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93	92½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	82½	81½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	88	88
Germ Gov Ins 5½s '65	82	80¾
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	83½	83½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	89½	88¾
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	101¼	101
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	93	92
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93	92¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	100½	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	99⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	88	88
Jap (Im Go)) 6½s '54	105⅝	106½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83	83
Karstdat 6s '43	71½	70⅜
Kreuger & Tol 5s '59	93¾	93⅞
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	93½	93⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	91¾	91¾
Medellin 6½s '54	77	77
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	78	77
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½	89
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	45	44
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	89½	89½
New South Wales 5s '57	61	59⅝
New South Wales 5s '58	60¾	60
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86½	86½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	99½	99⅞
Norway (King) 4½s	84	84
Norway (King) 6½s '65	101

FEDERAL RADIO BOARD CANCELS WCFL HEARING

Labor Station's Plea Met by Protest From Fourth Zone Applicants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 15—Organized labor's demand for a clear channel for the Chicago Federation of Labor's radiocasting station at Chicago involved the high-power hearings, now being held before the full Federal Radio Commission in legalistic controversy today. The result was that the commission, by a close vote, vacated its order of yesterday, granting a rehearing to WCFL on May 18 on its application for a 50,000 watts power.

The labor station, represented by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., asked the commission yesterday to reopen the WCFL case, which was secured along with other applications of stations in the fourth zone seeking the higher power rating. The commission granted the request, whereupon WGN, of the Chicago Tribune, entered a protest in which all other fourth zone applicants joined.

The effect of rehearing the WCFL case would have been to hold up decision as to the stations in that zone that should be granted the increased power. Limited by a commission order to giving power to only four clear channels in each zone, the commission's chief examiner selected WGN, Chicago and WCCO, Minneapolis. At the arguments for the fourth zone to begin tomorrow, WMAQ of the Chicago Daily News, and WHO-WOC, Des Moines-Davenport, rejected stations, are scheduled to oppose the examiner's report on the grounds of discrimination.

Two fourth zone channels already have 50,000 watts, namely KMOX, St. Louis, and WENR and WLS, Chicago, the last two sharing one channel. Thus Examiner Yost was limited to only two selections. He also rejected WTMJ, Milwaukee, and WCFL, Chicago, because they are not on clear channels and therefore cannot use that power without impairing the services of other stations on the channels they now occupy.

It is generally believed here that the commission was at first constrained to grant a rehearing to WCFL with the ultimate object in view of forcing WGN and WMAQ, two newspaper-owned Chicago stations, to share one wavelength in lieu of the full time each now has on separate channels. A bill requiring the commission to grant a full-time clear channel to organized Labor was introduced in the last Congress by Senator Otis F. Glenn (R.) of Illinois, but failed of enactment in the House after passing the Senate.

Final arguments on the 24 pending applications for maximum radiocasting powers of 50,000 watts began before the commission yesterday, with counsel for stations rejected for power increases in the second report by Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost making stirring pleas for more power in order to increase their areas of service and urging the commission not to discriminate in favor of one station against another.

It was manifest that final disposition of the high power problem is destined for the courts, probably to be delayed a year or more. Thirteen "exceptions" by as many rejected stations were filed with the commission against the second Yost report, which selected eight of the 24 stations for 50,000-watt assignments, recommended 25,000 watts for 11 others and recommended rejection of the other applications.

First zone applicants were heard yesterday, counsel for WJZ, New York, recommended for a grant of 50,000 watts, supporting the examiner's choice, and counsel for WHAM, Rochester, and WOR, Newark, recommended for 25,000 watts, arguing against it. Station WBZ, Boston, which also sought the maximum power but was selected for 25,000, failed to file an exception or put in an appearance today.

His first report recommending high power on all the 40 clear channels having been rejected, Chief Examiner Yost submitted a second report in which he chose the following for increases to 50,000 watts: WJZ, New York; WCAU, Philadelphia; WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WGN, Chicago; WCCO, Minneapolis; KOA, Denver, and KPO, San Francisco. He recommended the following for 25,000 watts: WBZ, Boston; WHAM, Rochester; WOR, Newark; WHAS, Louisville; WPAI, Birmingham; KVOO, Tulsa; WBT, Charlotte; WHO-WOC, Des Moines-Davenport; WMAQ, Chicago; KSL, Salt Lake City, and KGO, Oakland, Calif.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System.
"CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T": coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 17

Rhythmic Music

Roy Atwell, monologist; Adele Vasa, soprano; Freddie Rich and his orchestra (CBS to WKBW, Buffalo). 6:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Dorothy Stone, soprano; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Three songs by Fred Stone's daughter. 8.

Harriet Lee, contralto; baritone soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Old time revue containing "Till the Cows Come Home," "Daisy Bell" and "Harrigan." 8:30.

Dancing Class (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Ballroom dancing taught by Arthur Murray. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies; Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). From "Poor Butterfly" to "Doin' the Rumba." 9.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Rivers from the Swanee to the Blue Danube, Wabash and Mississippi. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Family (WEAF—T). Waldo Mayo, violinist, featured soloist. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Gershwin's "Lisa" to open an hour of musical sentiment sprinkled with familiar characteristic bits. 8.

udovic Huot, French-Canadian tenor; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Aria from "Mignon" and two nocturnal ballads by soloist; Saint-Saëns's "Septuor for Strings Trumpet and Piano," "Petit Suite Russienne," orchestral features. 9.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO) Soloist and salon orchestra. 9:30

Ruth Lyon, soprano; Lillian Knowles, contralto; male quartet; trumpet trio; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Listen to "Star Dust," "Two Hearts in Three-Four Time," Lehar's "Eva." 10.

Countess Dora Abani, soprano; Men About Town Trio; Nathanie Shilkret's Orchestra (Eastman—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Medleys of "Nina Rosa," Italian songs, Stephen Foster songs, college songs. 10.

Gail Taylor, quartet and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"The March of Time" (Time—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). The kaleidoscopic quality of news transferred quite successfully to the air. 10:30.

"Clara, Lu and Em" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Morning, Noon and Night," "Tales from the Vienna Woods," in fifteen minute program. 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Selections from five orchestral suites in half hour period. 11.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ, WLW, WBAL). 7:15.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music critic and editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9 a. m.

"Morning Moods" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Orchestra under the direction of Vincent Sorey. 9:30 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (General—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Half hour popular review. 10:15 a. m.

Music Appreciation Hour (WEAF, WJZ Chains to KSL, Salt Lake City). Final program in Series A and B with Walter Damrosch and orchestra. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Current agricultural developments; Federal Farm Board activities. 12:30.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 12:30.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; Theo Karle, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.

"Organ Melodies" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Irma Glenn, 2:15.

American School of the Air (CBS—T). Vocational guidance course and current events. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Songs and dialogue by Edward East and Ralph Dumke. 2:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 3:15.

"Plan Before You Plant" (WJZ Chain). Series of seven garden talks under the auspices of the National Garden Bureau. 3:15.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Orchestral. 3:30.

"The Truth" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production with Blythe Daly. 4.

Joseph Levine, concert pianist; Curtis Symphony Orchestra (CBS—T). First movement of Rubinstein's "Concerto in D Minor," by soloist; Abram Chasin's "Paradox" by orchestra, same composition heard on Philharmonic Orchestra program last Sunday. 4.

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Review of the Gilbert and Sullivan "Yeoman of the Guard," by chorus and orchestra. 5.

Interior decorating (Moore—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio) 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants."
5:15 "Foreign Missions."
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles' Round Table of the Air.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Trayton Drake, tenor.
7:15 Raymond Havens, soloist.
7:30 Hildreth's Velveteers; vocal.
7:45 Jester's Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, "Cavaliers Quartet; Rudy Valee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Thomas Jefferson"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
9:45 Elva Boyden, contralto.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Concert program: soloist.
5:15 Jolly John's Birthday Club.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperatures.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor; Bob MacGimsey, whistler; Charles Magnante, accordionist; Joe Green, vibraphonist.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Concert Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Artists Hour; Hallie Stiles, soprano; Thomas Griselle, pianist; Interstate Singers, male quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244)

5:00 p. m.—"Melody Snapshots"; organ.
5:10 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:15 Premium Party; orchestra.
5:30 Dancing Furriers.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine.
6:00 Stage Star Salute to Crane Wilbur.
6:15 Shepard Stores Twilight Tunes.
6:30 Western Roundup: orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery Story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers: Selberling Singers: recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo"; Sketch.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Players: "Pay Dirt."
9:00 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Hour.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; "Men Who Have Made America," Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:00 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Helen Nugent, Miss Rosemary, Sid Gray, soloists; piano duo; singing team; orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Nocturne: Frank J. Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—George Raydel, organist.
5:15 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Lew Lissack's Orchestra.
6:00 Weather; instrumental music.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; instrumental music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; concert orchestra, directio Walter Damrosch.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC. Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC. Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10.00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—The Melody Mart.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

ENGLISH CHURCH HEAD PAYS VISIT TO HOLY LAND

Statement Issued in London to Quiet Roman Catholic Apprehensions

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 15—The Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to Jerusalem, where he was to arrive today from Lake Tiberias, has coincided with the assembly in Palestine of leading Roman Catholic clergy for a conference at Mount Carmel.

This conference is being attended by Italian, French, Belgian and Austrian Roman Catholics, 19 of whom have landed at Haifa. The conference is regarded as an earnest of the interest which has been aroused in Vatican circles over the presence of the ecclesiastical head of the Church of England in what is to all Christians the Holy Land.

Dr. Lang is the guest in Jerusalem of Sir John Chancellor, British High Commissioner, and arrangements have been made for him to meet the heads of the various Christian communities, including those of the Orthodox Eastern churches. His visit has been arranged so as not to coincide with the celebration of Easter by members of the Orthodox community, but so much has been made in the local press of the reported Vatican fears of a possible disturbance in the ecclesiastical status quo that the Anglican authorities have issued a statement upon this question.

This statement says: "Throughout the past 90 years, during which the Anglican communion has had ecclesiastical respresentation in Jerusalem, it has neither sought nor desired, still less claimed, any particular privileges or rights or special status in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Members of the Anglican communion, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, visit the Holy Sepulchre in the capacity of Christian believers for purposes of private devotion. The authorities of the Anglican communion value the fact that their veneration for the Christian holy sites is such that it can continue without occasioning complication or embarrassment to others, and it is not their intention to embark upon any act that might seem to make any change or allege any additional privilege."

Meanwhile in England also, attention has been so focused upon the possibility of closer relations between the Orthodox and Anglican churches that this question has formed the subject of protest at the conference of Evangelical churchmen now in session at Oxford.

Speaking at this conference yesterday, for example, Dr. A. J. M. Macdonald said that he had grave misgivings as to the Church of England's policy in going forward at the present time with a reunion with the eastern churches. There was not much chance, he said, of their getting very far with the Orthodox churches, and a more practicable policy would be to concentrate upon a reunion with the Free Churches at home, including the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Baptists.

Americans Express Gratitude to Greece

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A resolution of appreciation and gratitude written on parchment has been presented by Commander Anthony Blaise, in company with Robert P. Skinner the American Minister to Greece, to Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, on behalf of the Athens Post of the American Legion.

The documents had been brought from the United States last January but its presentation to the Premier had been postponed. The resolution, which records the "deep appreciation and admiration" of Mr. Venizelos in his untiring efforts and marvelous cooperation extended to the Athens Post, presents the felicitations of the National Organization of the American Legion, and enumerates the various gifts and facilities which have been offered by the Greek Government to the Athens Post for carrying out its work in Greece.

Among these gifts, the resolution mentions the granting of a big plot of land in Athens amounting to 25,000 square meters valued at $65,000, on which will be erected an American Legion Memorial Building to be used as an American Community Center. Another piece of land was granted the post in the precincts of the Zappeion gardens on which a monument has been built by the Legion in honor of Americans who gave assistance to Greece in her struggles for independence a century ago.

The resolution also makes special mention of the fact that Mr. Venizelos "fought on the side of the Allies during the World War and assisted in the drafting of the Paris Peace Conference with President Wilson and other distinguished American and European statesmen."

TRIBESMEN REVOLT IN STATE OF INDIA

BOMBAY, April 15 (AP)—Dispatches from Ranpur today said militant Miyana tribesmen had revolted against the ruler of the native Indian state, Malia, where a reign of terror is reported to exist.

The ruler has been made prisoner in his fort, which is surrounded by Miyanas. Clashes have occurred between forces which are remaining in his defense and rebels.

Spain to Abolish Titles of Nobility

MADRID, April 15 (AP)—Announcement was made today that a decree suppressing all titles of nobility and decorations of all kinds, shortly will be published by the new Republican Government.

WOMAN CONQUERS ANTARCTIC RIGORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN, S. Af.—Miss Karin Andersen claims the distinction of being the first woman to go to the antarctic. Miss Andersen is the steward-ess and the only woman on board the whaling store ship Lestric.

Miss Andersen went to the antarctic last year in the Lestris and found the conditions so difficult that she said she would never go again, but she went this season, and now declares she is used to the work. She has been a year and a half in the Lestris, which is now taking coal back to the antarctic.

Dr. Resch Resigns Post as Austrian Welfare Minister

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA, April 15—The Austrian Minister of Social Administration, Dr. Joseph Resch, today resigned his office because of strong opposition among state officials and workers' organizations against the bill he recently introduced in Parliament for reorganization of the state's entire social welfare system.

Financial collapse of the state's schemes for unemployment benefits, and old-age and general insurances, has been threatened for some time and Dr. Resch, generally recognized as the leading authority on social welfare, had developed a plan which while undoubtedly involving sacrifices from all employees, was based upon the great need for economic, rather than any political party, considerations.

Dr. Otto Ender, Chancellor, has supported Dr. Resch but at the same time, seeing the strong opposition shown by workers' organizations, declares himself ready to accept any other proposals which will not endanger the budget stability by great financial demands.

This resignation alone is hardly likely to lead to a Cabinet crisis; nevertheless, the resignation comes at an unfavorable time for the Government, which in external politics must prepare for the League of Nations inquiry into the Austro-German customs union plan, and internally consider the important issue of a deficit in finances, for which the only remedy appears to be reduction in the number of salaries of state officials. To this, strong opposition already is gathering, before definite proposals have been made.

World Court Hears German-Polish Case

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE, April 15—The first public hearing before the World Court in the German-Polish minorities case, was held today. The dispute relates to access of children to the German minority schools in Upper Silesia, and was submitted by the Council of the League of Nations for advisory opinion.

The question which the court has to answer is, "Can children who were excluded from German minority schools on the basis of language tests provided for in the Council's resolution of March 12, 1927, be now, by reason of this circumstance, refused access to these schools?"

The German Government is naturally anxious to guard the interests of its former subjects, now Polish citizens, and tries to do the utmost to maintain their German language and education, while the Polish Government is equally anxious to nationalize its new citizens thoroughly and keep as many children as possible out of the German schools.

The Court, which yesterday opened its twenty-first extraordinary session, is this time composed of the following judges: Mineichiro Adachi, president, Japan; J. Gustavo Guerrero, vice-president, Salvador; Frank B. Kellogg, United States; Baron Rolin Jaequemyns, Belgium; Count Michael Rostworsky, Poland; Henri Fromageot, France; Prof. Rafael Altamira, Spain; Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy; Sir Cecil Hurst, Britain; Walter Schucking, Germany; Demetre Negulesco, Rumania; Mr. van Eysinga, Netherlands; Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente, Cuba, and Chung Hui-wang, China.

Unable to attend the present session, Señor Urrutia of Colombia renounced his right to sit in the minorities case because of his earlier activity on the Council of the League of Nations. The agent for the German Government is Erich Kaufmann of Berlin, and for Poland, Jean Mrozowski.

HUNGARY'S PREMIER IN ELEVENTH YEAR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST, April 15 — Count Stephen Bethlen today enters upon his eleventh year of uninterrupted service as Hungarian Premier.

As an appreciation of his work during the last decade, the Hungarian Regent, Nicholas von Horthy, yesterday sent to Count Bethlen two letters of thanks wherein Count Bethlen's work for restoration of internal order, stability of state finances, and establishment and recognition of Hungary's position internationally were fully appreciated. Because of Count Bethlen's service to the Hungarian Army, he was made an honorary colonel.

With the end of his decade in office, it also is true to say that one phase of Hungarian recovery is ended. His strong dictatorship has restored confidence everywhere. Liberals and the middle class generally now expect greater political tolerance and especially greater extension of such rights as secret voting during the coming elections, and press freedom.

BRITISH SHIP FINDS FUNCHAL ORDERLY

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—En route to South Africa, the British Balmoral Castle called at Funchal, Madeira, yesterday, and entered the port unchallenged in spite of the presence of two Portuguese gunboats enforcing a blockade against the revolt.

A correspondent of the London Express on board reported that Sousa Dias was exercising absolute dictatorship and that troops were posted at strategic points. Otherwise, he said there was little outward indication of the recent insurrection against the Portuguese Governor.

WASHINGTON TREE PLANTED

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The first tree planted in the capital by a national organization for the forthcoming two hundredth anniversary of George Washington was set in the ground yesterday by the National Society of New England Women.

Radio Net to Span 'Darkest Africa'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT WILL not be long before the continent known only 50 years ago as "darkest Africa" will be linked up from end to end by a chain of radio stations. Stations have been ordered by the administrations of Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

They will be used both for the new Cape-to-Cairo air route and, in many cases, for general communication. These stations will link up all the airdromes.

Mexican Cattle Raisers Protest American Tariff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex.—The last American tariff, which raised the duty on cattle coming from Mexico to the highest it has ever been, has closed the door to exportation of cattle to the United States, says Ramon N. Terrazas, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gov. Andreas Ortiz of Chihuahua says: "Mexican residents cannot understand why the United States maintains its high tariff when the states sell Mexico almost everything she buys."

Before the tariff was tightened, American buyers used to swarm to Chihuahua. Grazing in the State is carried on all the year around, except in the Sierra Madre Mountains, where the winters are severe. Railroad service is fair, but some long drives must be made to market.

With only about 300,000 head in this State, where once 5,000,000 grazed, Mr. Terrazas says that Chihuahua offers great opportunities in land leasing to American cattle raisers.

Land can be leased almost anywhere. Financing of livestock is done in part by banks, but more largely by individuals. Cattle, sheep and goats are herded, and some of the Spanish sheepmen have their own herders brought from Spain.

Some of the best ranches are located west of Chihuahua City. In some places water can be found easily. Grama grass is plentiful and altitudes are 6000 to 8000 feet, a land of supreme beauty with high mountains covered with pine trees.

A permit can be secured from the Mexican Government to bring cattle into Mexico duty free for six months for grazing, and that time can be extended.

Brooklyn Elects G.O.P. Chairman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 15—Frederick J. H. Kracke, customs appraiser of the Port of New York, was elected unanimously to the Republican chairmanship of Kings County yesterday by the organization's executive committee, succeeding Meier Steinbrink, whose retirement has been expected for two weeks.

Mr. Kracke has been leader of the twenty-first Assembly District in Flatbush, Brooklyn, for 30 years and has held public office during all that time. He was drafted in an eleventh hour move to avert a split over the leadership in Kings County and, in accepting the position, admitted that he was actuated by what "seemed to be a serious division in the ranks" and "in the interest of party harmony."

The new Kings leader meets the demand which has been increasingly vocal among Republicans in this country since Mr. Steinbrink's election two years ago for a chairman risen from the ranks as a tried district leader to membership on the executive committee.

In his letter of resignation to the Executive Committee, Mr. Steinbrink gave as his reason for retirement that "the duties of a political leader in a community as large as ours are most exacting and require far more time and attention than I can give to them."

Roosevelt Vetoes Insurance Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt vetoed yesterday the bill introduced by Russell G. Dunmore (R.), Assemblyman, of New Hartford, authorizing insurance corporations to write unemployment insurance. Under the terms of the bill, workers would pay entirely for coverage of this kind from private corporations.

In his veto message, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that a legislative committee has been authorized to investigate the whole field of unemployment relief and make recommendations.

"It would be inconsistent now," his message continues, "to provide for one form of unemployment insurance and thus discriminate against other proposals which have had much greater consideration than was given to this measure."

One of the principal recommendations of the Governors' Conference held here early in January was for an unemployment insurance system shared in by employee, state and employer.

Surprise Welcome For Belgian Prince

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Prince Charles of Belgium, Count of Flanders, second son of the King, arrived today on the Pennland and was surprised to learn that his incognito "M. Charles de Rethy" failed to hide his identity.

Cameramen and reporters swooped upon him at Quarantine and learned he danced and played shuffleboard with passengers during the crossing.

Count François de Buisseret of the Belgian Embassy in Washington and his sister, Mlle. de Buisseret, accompanied the Prince. The Count said they would go directly to Washington and that the Prince would reside with him for the next two or three months.

The Prince declared he had no plans, denied stories that he was going to Detroit and Boston to study industrial conditions, and said his travels may or may not take him as far as California. He spoke English with no trace of accent.

Ditch Digger Agrees to Try His Hand In Trying to Find Traces of Early Man

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Into the realm of natural scientific research enters the day laborer, the ditch digger and the foreman of the excavating crew.

A conference between the National Research Council and representatives of railways, highway builders and excavating firms yesterday saw plans drawn to bring commercial interests and anthropology into a close fraternization so that from commercial and industrial excavations traces of early man in North America may be extracted. The program will be this:

The layman will uncover the relics—the scientist will interpret and classify them.

Under a procedure suggested by Dr. M. M. Leighton, chief of the Illinois State Geological Survey at Urbana, key men—scientists located at strategic points—will keep in contact with commercial excavators. In turn, the companies will instruct their employees to watch carefully for any relics that might prove interesting links with the past, and on discovery of such evidence, to communicate at once with the survey.

Coöperation of this kind has been lacking, said Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, chairman of the department of anthropology at the University of Chicago. It may, he thought, be one of the reasons why the antiquity of prehistoric man in America has thus far been a matter of conjecture.

It long has been the theory, Dr. Cole said, that primitive man antedating the Indians by hundreds of centuries existed in North America—particularly in the Midwest, over which four glaciers ages ago spread. But substantial evidence has not been uncovered.

If such a creature existed on the North American continent, Dr. Cole felt, the Midwest is a promising field for excavation.

A message from President Hoover, read before the meeting, termed the new alliance of commerce and science "one of the most important steps in the advancement of human knowledge that has taken place during the century."

DAIRYMEN POOL LOSS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Legislation under which all dairymen selling milk in Vancouver must pool the losses sustained in the handling of the surplus supply was sustained in the provincial legislature. Despite the demand of Vancouver city authorities for the repeal of the act, and a strenuous effort by Vancouver members of the Assembly to the same end, the legislation was confirmed. But its validity will be tested in the Imperial Privy Council before the end of the year.

Under the legislation a board elected by the dairymen decides what loss was sustained by the industry as a whole on the manufacture of milk into various products, as compared with the return for a similar amount of milk sold in fresh form. This loss is then distributed among all milk producers according to their individual production.

SCHOOL GETS $17,500 IN GIFTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Gifts totaling approximately $17,500 were received by the University of California during the last month, it was announced by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the institution, at a meeting of its regents here on April 14.

WHEAT BOARD FOR MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., April 15 (AP)—The Manitoba Legislature yesterday unanimously approved formation of a wheat board, similar to that of 1919, to set minimum prices.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

IDENTIFY your business through your advertising; personal contact sales letters with individuality will do this; "sales" letters composed for any business. For further particulars: M. M. GODSCHALK, 88-21 171st Street, Jamaica, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 147 Winthrop Road—Sunny 7-room apartment, bath, rear porch. Tel. Regent 8744.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Forced to sublet, reduced rent; 4 rooms, unfurnished. 992 Memorial Drive; shown by appointment. Phone Univ. 5796.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Sublet May 1st, 3 rooms, sun parlor; southern exposure; $70. MR. A. McNAIR, 150 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-6816-W.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., Suburban to Rochester—4-room apartment furnished or unfurnished or entire 7-room house. EMMA J. GARDNER.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, New York—Four-room unfurnished apartments, one block from Seventh Avenue Subway. Low rental. Telephone Watkins 9-5437.

NEAR WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Large living room, bedroom, kitchen, dinette, bath (furnished); all improvements; hill top overlooking lake and parkway; lawn, trees; secluded, quiet; 5 minutes to station; 50 minutes Grand Central. Phone White Plains 3647 W.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—2nd floor 2-family house, 5 rooms, front porch; garage; near stations. E. QUACKENBUSH, 12 Storer Ave. 1672-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 West 55th St.—Sublet 5-room, refined modern apartment (southwest front), May 1 to Sept. 30; large living room and foyer, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Call SUPT. NORRIS, Circle 7-9112 all day or Circle 7-5853 from 8-10 a. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; attractively furnished, electric refrigeration and radio; 1 block subway and busses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race St.—Attractive, unfurnished, housekeeping apartment, large rooms; desirable neighborhood; convenient transportation. Owner, MARY RUTH GAUL.

PHILADELPHIA Germantown — Attractively furnished third floor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; conveniently located; private family. Phone Germantown 5111.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Lower 6-room on terrace, yard with shrubs, modern improvements; near school, bus and car line; rent $22. MRS. ANNA CRAGIN, 1619 W. Genesee St. Tel. 4-4882.

YONKERS, N. Y. (Nepperhan Heights)—5 rooms, bath, inclosed porch; first floor private house; garden, steam heat included; nr. station; 53 Vista Ave. Telephone Nepperhan 297.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CHEVROLET, 1929 model, mileage 7,450; price $300 cash; privately owned and used; good condition. GAGE, 11 Traill St., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 9783-J.

Local Classified Advertising

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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN
IN THE ADIRONDACKS, UPPER JAY, N. Y.
A Happy Summer for boys 7-15; Swimming, Camping, Sports, Special Supervision; Hand Crafts. Write for Literature. MRS. IRENE S. IVES, 1202 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WELLFLEET, Cape Cod—To let—Five and six-room furnished bungalows; good bathing, electric lights; $175 and $200 per season. Apply to MRS. A. H. ROGERS.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER (colored)—Gowns and Wraps, your wardrobe overlooked, $5; home or out. Telephone University 4-5560 (N. Y. C.).

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
University 4-3510 New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Clothing Salesman:

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY. We offer you great values; low prices; large commissions; most attractive styles and fits; and best of all we hand-tailor every garment to your customer's individual form and measurements in our own shops. Communicate with MR. GEORGE W. SAUNDERS, 49 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN
who has confidence in his selling ability to become associated with fast growing organization; salary small to start, but opportunities exceptionally good. K-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER needs refined woman to care for two children, 7 and 9 years, while she is at business; assist with light household duties; one to whom pleasant surroundings and happy home are more important than salary. MRS. R. M. CHAMBERLIN, Glastonbury, Conn.

WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework who knows something of plain cooking and who is willing to learn. Call Jamaica 0251 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.).

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (good cook) with little girl of 5 to 10 years; family 2 adults; pleasant home near schools and Protestant churches. Tel. Ipswich 555 or write giving references, wages expected, etc., to MRS. W. M. TENNEY, 60 East St., Ipswich, Mass.

**HOM

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 17 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARRIS TWEED — High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear direct from makers' suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. JAMES ST. TWEED DEPOT, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princton 755 PRINCETON, N. J. Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MOTION PICTURE CAMERA MAN desires to associate with talented journalist or lecturer to produce travelogs and educational films; have connection and equipment but need this service and additional finances. Box V-123, 1499 Union Trust, Cleveland, O.

TOLEDO, OHIO—Time study, auto body engineer, 20 years experience; desires to make change; excellent references. M. W. L., 45 Proctor Place.

YOUNG LAWYER, recent graduate of Oxford, England, as Rhodes scholar, wants connection with established law firm. Write E. E. BEATY, Okolona, Miss.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Chairman of Music Committee, 220 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver*
China
Main Street at John

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD : BRIDGEPORT : GREENWICH
WATERBURY : NORWALK : NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
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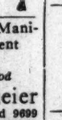

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bluebird

BECAUSE of the mildness of its manner, as well as the quality of its low, warbling song, the bluebird has long been emblematic of happiness; but if you have ever seen it defend its nest from invasion you are aware that it is also a courageous bird.

You may hear the elusive bluebird arias surely in April in the early morning, if you listen; but people have been known to live for years with bluebird neighbors and not once suspect them near by, for they are not self-assertive in manner or song.

If a bathing dish is placed on a post, or a pool kept in some protected spot in the garden, bluebirds will find it—as they are fond of splashing. In the springtime, if bobs of sumac are placed near the water, the birds will nip them eagerly. Blueberries from the can, or dried and soaked, would also be appreciated before insects, bugs and worms are plentiful.

One of the best ways to assist bluebirds is to provide birdhouses, but do not place the entrance facing north. The hole should be round—1½ inches in diameter—to prevent the larger birds from entering. Not placing a perch below the entrance makes it difficult for other birds to molest them. Another requisite is to empty and burn the old nesting material each spring.

The male bird's plumage is deeply blue, except his breast, which is bricked-red, and some white feathering beneath the tail. The female's coloring is similar, but much paler. The young show brown stripes on a white breast and their brown backs are touched with light dashes—but the wings and tail are blue.

Usually five pale blue eggs are laid in the feather-lined nest, and both birds assist with the incubation duties which last about two weeks. The young remain to be fed for something over another two weeks; then the male bird cares for them while his mate prepares another nest for her second brood.

A Word a Day

Troglodyte

Trog'-lo-dyte is accented on the first syllable; first o short as in hot, second as in obey, y as i in ice.

Travelers in certain sections of Africa have reported colonies of cave dwellers, and in the reports these people have been referred to as "troglodytes." This word does not designate a peculiar race, but is applied to any people dwelling in caves, artificial or natural.

The word is of Greek origin, it being derived from τρωγλοδύτης (troglodytes), "one who creeps into holes," compounded of τρώγλη (trogle), "a hole, cave," and δύειν (dyein), "to enter, creep into."

Example: "The cool earth provides a comfortable refuge for the desert troglodyte."

Notes and Queries

Ear, fear, hear (Mrs. W. H. E.)—These one-syllable words should be pronounced with the sound of long *e* as in heat; avoid the slipshod tendency to give the short *i* sound. If "heat," by the way, were spoken as these three words so frequently are, it would sound like *hit*. Sound them *eer, feer, heer*.

Immortality (Mrs. M. S.)—The *o* in this word is not pronounced as in *orb*, but short as in *odd*. Don't ask us why, but the *o* in immorality is given as in *obey*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Harrisburg Telegraph: Tax is the only thing in the world that can go up and never come down.

Los Angeles Times: The man who is really sharp never complains about dull times.

A Quotation for Today

O HEART, but try it once; 'tis easy good to be;
But to appear so—such a strain and misery.
—RUCKERT.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

I went over to see Peter today and he told me he had a job for me—
So we trotted out on the lawn where his master was putting up a sign of some kind, and we wiggled our tails and barked and did every thing we could think of to make him understand that Peter ought to have a license tag.—
"I want you to help me convince my master that he ought to get me a license tag", he said—
MAN WITH LARGE FAMILY TO SUPPORT WANTS WORK
NO JOB TOO SMALL To BE APPRECIATED
But all he seemed to be interested in was his ol' sign—
So all we could do was go for a hike and hope we wouldn't meet the dog catcher—

Odds and Ends

Smallest Book

The smallest book in the world is said to be a copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the pages measuring only five-sixteenths of an inch square.

Cities Have Voices

According to sound photographs made by the osiso, an electrical sound recording instrument, London's voice is pitched to low C, while New York's vibrations record a much higher tone.

Maker of Maps

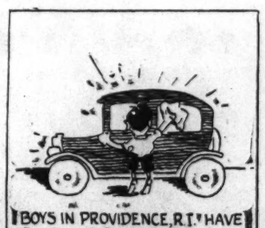
Eratosthenes, a Greek astronomer and geographer, who lived about 200 B. C., was one of the first cartographers to use parallels of latitude and longitude in map making.

Moving Cityward

In 1800 there were only six cities in the United States with populations of more than 8000, and only 4 per cent of the population resided in them. Today one-tenth of the total population resides in the three cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Ocean in Three Layers

According to recent researches, there are at least three kinds of water in the ocean, active plant and animal life being maintained in the first layer, decomposed organic matter in the second, while the lowest water is from the polar regions.



In Lighter Vein

Passing Show
The Sergeant-Major's Cat Has Kittens.

The Proper Reply

"I never associate with my inferiors, do you?"

"I don't know. I never met any of your inferiors."—*Recorder.*

The Catch

"And if I take this job, I'm to get a rise in salary every year?"

"Yes, provided, of course, that your work is satisfactory."

"Ah! I thought there was a catch somewhere."—*Good Hardware.*

Expected Too Much

Joe Cook tells this one. He walked into a restaurant the other day and ordered bean soup. Finding no beans in it, he immediately protested. The waitress retorted: "Well, we have cabinet pudding, too, but you won't find Andrew Mellon in it." — *New York Telegraph.*

No Tricks for Her!

Betty (proudly): "I'm going to be an aviator."

Daddy: "No, you will be an aviatrix."

Betty: "Oh, no-o-o-o. I wouldn't do any stunts up there."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog Broadcasts for Help

(By United Press)

Weatherly, Pa.

A DOG'S "SOS," broadcast steadily on a near-by mountain for several days and nights, was effective in freeing a hunter's dog trapped when his chain caught between two rocks.

William Miller lost a valuable hunting dog during a walk through the woods. Several days later a farmer informed him that a dog's cries could be heard steadily from the mountain.

Miller investigated and found two dogs—one standing on a high rock, barking long and steadily for assistance, the other held fast by its chain between the rocks, waiting patiently for relief.

The trapped dog was Miller's lost hunter. The other was a stray that had stopped to help.

A Thoughtful Thing

Glasgow

THE Corporation of Glasgow has done something to show that it is composed of large-hearted human beings, and not merely a set of officials. It has decided that rather than have elderly couples sent to the poorhouse, and there separated, it will build up what is referred to as a "Darby and Joan" village.

In the poorhouse, the men would have to be in one part and the women in another, but under the new scheme there will be a block of general buildings, surrounded by 150 small cottages, in which the elderly people will live free of rent.

What They Say

A Challenge

"Overproduction should be accepted as a challenge, and not as a backset."—*Roy D. Chapin, chairman, Hudson Motor Car Company.*

Opportunity

"America's door of opportunity must be kept open."—*Charles M. Schwab, chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

Liberty

"Liberty is not an end; it is a means, and needs discipline."—*Premier Mussolini.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 23

Winners:

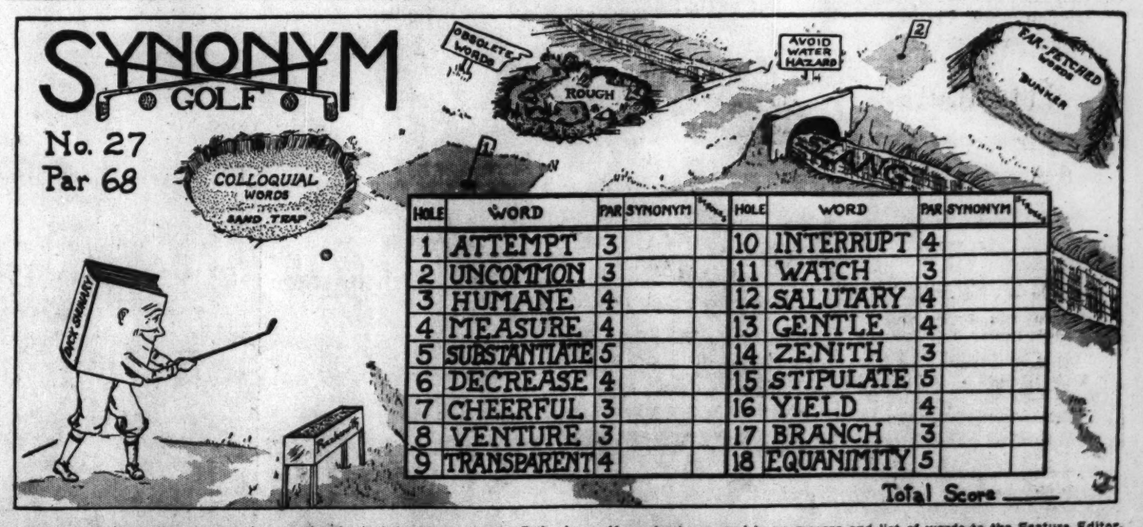
(a) H. J. GRONAUER, Memphis, Tenn.
(b) T. C. ROGERS FAMILY, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Cognate	3	Kin	3
2.	Equality	3	Par	3
3.	Dialect	5	Cant	4
4.	Write	3	Pen	3
5.	Dictate	3	Bid	3
6.	Humble	5	Low	3
7.	Hitherto	3	Yet	3
8.	Ballot	4	(a) Vote (b) Lot,	4-3
9.	Nation	5	(a) Race (b) Land	4
10.	Adjourn	3	End	3
11.	Boast	4	(a) Brag (b) Own	4-3
12.	Factor	5	(a) Aid (b) Part.	3-4
13.	Jaunt	4	Go	2
14.	Forever	3	Aye-A	1
15.	Meditate	4	See-C	1
16.	Inexorable	4	Set	3
17.	Knot	3	Cue-Q	1
18.	Lenient	4	(a) Lax (b) Mild.	3-4
		68		51

Again "Dick Shunary" is obliged to recognize two winning scores. Now, to satisfy any doubters: on hole 6 "Dick" does not like "low," but Webster's New International cites a use of it in the sense of humble by Wordsworth, so that's that; on hole 8 compare (in dictionary mentioned) Ballot v.t. 2 and Lot v.t. 3; on hole 11 note (ibid.) Boast v.t. 4; on hole 15 remember that "let us meditate about this" has only slight change in sense if "see" is substituted as the verb; on hole 17 note Cue v.t.

A 48 from West Newton, Mass., was disqualified because of "ago" on hole 7; and a similar score from Chicago lost out with "go" on hole 10.

Now, if Mr. Robert C. J. Were of Victoria, B. C., will step up to the front and face the class, 'Dick Shunary' will publicly make amends for saying his "con," given as a synonym for "navigate" in match No. 19, was "too deep for him." As a matter of fact, it is as nearly an exact synonym as one would wish to encounter, and Mr. Were was wrongly deprived of the honor of winning. (It is, of course, customary to blame the proof readers!)



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	ATTEMPT	3			10	INTERRUPT	4		
2	UNCOMMON	3			11	WATCH	3		
3	HUMANE	4			12	SALUTARY	4		
4	MEASURE	4			13	GENTLE	4		
5	SUBSTANTIATE	5			14	ZENITH	3		
6	DECREASE	4			15	STIPULATE	5		
7	CHEERFUL	3			16	YIELD	4		
8	VENTURE	3			17	BRANCH	3		
9	TRANSPARENT	4			18	EQUANIMITY	5		

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, WANE is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but EBB is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A New Pan-Americanism

THE first Pan-American Day, celebrated April 14 by the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere, served well to call attention to the developing unity of the Americas. Most of the speeches delivered at the formal observances of the day made happy and proper reference to closer coöperation through the Pan-American Union, which is indeed doing a splendid work of fostering economic, cultural and political ties.

But two other agencies which in the last few years have knit the nations of the New World immeasurably closer were almost ignored. These are better communications and transportation. Good will is a wonderful unifier, but even good will is somewhat dependent upon facilities for getting acquainted. And it is the truly revolutionary improvement in these facilities during the last two decades and particularly in the last two years which has made the Americas able to enjoy a neighborliness undreamed of when Pan-Americanism was born.

Even a hasty survey will show how tremendous these gains in communication and transportation have been. The opening of the Panama Canal and the improvement of steamship services has reduced the time-distance between New York and Valparaiso, for instance, from sixty to twenty-one days. The airplane has brought Buenos Aires within seven days of New York instead of three weeks or a month. And direct communication by radiotelephone has brought the northern and southern continents within speaking distance and transformed business and diplomatic relations.

Almost proportionate advances have been made in bringing the Latin-American nations nearer to each other. The full effect of these new facilities in developing closer cultural and commercial relations and better understanding has not yet appeared. It will depend somewhat on the desire and the effort put forth by governments and peoples to take advantage of these enhanced opportunities for friendship.

Much is being done to facilitate the building of friendship by cultural interchanges through such projects as the Guggenheim scholarships and the exchange of teachers. Economically, relations, at least between the United States and Latin America, have somewhat faltered in the last few months. This is due chiefly to the general business stringency, but has not been helped by the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Politically, there has been a recent advance through the publishing of the Clark Memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine, which renounced certain earlier pretensions of the United States, and through the official abandonment of the Wilson policy of withholding recognition from new de facto governments which Washington might hold were not de jure, and now through President Hoover's new policy to limit intervention.

Another very helpful impetus could be provided by American ratification of the Inter-American Arbitration Treaty, signed in Washington on Jan. 5, 1929, by all the New World republics. Speaking at the Washington celebration of Pan-American Day, President Hoover said:

> The American republics are today rapidly approaching the time when every major difference existing between them will be settled by the orderly processes of conciliation and arbitration.

Just at present the United States is not breaking the speed limit in that rapid approach. Indeed, it is one of the laggards. In company with eight other countries, it has ratified the conciliation pact signed at the same time, but it is not numbered among the seven nations which have ratified the arbitration treaty.

This treaty is more far-reaching and makes fewer exceptions than any Washington has ever signed. It goes a long way toward making arbitration really mean something. It makes it not only readily available but almost inescapable. Because it withholds from the Senate the power to define the basis of arbitration—a claim with which that body has long hampered and sometimes rendered futile any real arbitration—the treaty has been held up.

Pressure needs to be put upon the Senate by American opinion to ratify this essential pledge of willingness to settle inter-American disputes by peaceful means. Such ratification would give a practical proof of good intentions and an impetus to Pan-Americanism which no Pan-American Day oratory by itself can ever provide.

Hydraulic Hyperbole

A FEW years ago automobiles went in less for bathing. When they did get a bath, it was usually at the hands of the automobilist. Accumulations of mud and clay which they gathered from the highways were subjected to much the same treatment that is accorded to deposits of gold in placer mining operations. In other words, hydraulic pressure was used to free the motorcar from its attachments.

And it took pressure in no mean degree to loosen the unearned increment of an average automobile in its daily operation over the premotor highways. The garden hose oftentimes was subjected to a severe strangulation process in order that it might deliver as stiff a stream as possible direct at some particularly obstinate section of highway that the motorcar had picked up.

Today conditions are changed. Ablutions need not be so violent. The automobile and its 'ist have become more fastidious. And so the automobile laundry has developed, and it has become quite the proper thing to send "the car" down to the laundry at regular intervals for a thorough cleaning, both inside and out, with vacuum cleaners and various other modern appliances for separating an automobile from its alien accumulations.

Naturally a neat little price is charged for such a high-toned service, but the day of the automobile "wet wash" evidently has not arrived unless, perhaps, the advertisement displayed recently in a southern paper may indicate the coming of such an institution. It read: "Cars washed, $1; Austins dunked, 50 cents."

How Britain Looks at Prohibition

THE persistent distortion with which the English press, with but few lonely exceptions, has treated the news of American prohibition is one of the most unfortunate blemishes upon the high standard of English journalism. If the English public today believes that the Eighteenth Amendment and its abolition of the saloon have demoralized America and created 120,000,000 inebriates, it is because the newspapers, upon which this public must rely for its knowledge, have flagrantly suppressed the truth of the notable benefits which prohibition has already brought, have stressed only the admitted defects of existing enforcement, and have mirrored in such screaming headlines as "Prohibition Evils" and "Gin Drinkers of America" the hasty judgments of returned travelers.

One concrete example of what happens when prohibition comes into the news in London may illustrate. The scene is the committee room of the Royal Licensing Commission. It is taking testimony on the ways and means of promoting temperance in Great Britain. The witnesses are Sir Arthur Balfour, an industrialist of Sheffield, who is reviling American prohibition, and Sir Arthur Yapp, for many years general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who is commending it. Now, what happens to these divergent estimates of the dry law when they reach the editorial offices of the English newspapers? Is that opinion which is favorable to prohibition handled in any just perspective with that which is unfavorable? Here is what happens, and the reader may judge for himself:

	Sir Arthur Balfour Inches	Sir Arthur Yapp Inches
Times	5	—
Manchester Guardian	5	1
Daily Telegraph	6	—
Morning Post	6	1
News Chronicle	6¾	1¾
Evening News	7¼	—
Daily Mirror	6¾	—
Daily Herald	2½	—
Daily Mail	4	—
East Anglian Times	2½	—
Birmingham Post	4¾	1
Eastern Daily Press	4	—
Sheffield Telegraph	5¼	¼
Leicester Mail	3	—
Yorkshire Post	7	—
Bristol Times	5½	½
Western Morning News	10½	—
Leeds Mercury	3½	—
Total	95¼	5½

In addition to the fact that Sir Arthur Balfour's derogatory views of prohibition won the headlines, the appalling conclusion remains that out of eighteen representative British newspapers—selected for analysis at random—twelve completely suppressed Sir Arthur Yapp's commendation of prohibition; and the obscure attention given to it by the other six comprised little more than one-twentieth of the total space devoted to Sir Arthur Balfour's opposite opinion.

Happily, Englishmen themselves are beginning to resent this unethical bias. Sir Arthur Yapp told the Royal Commission:

> I feel that American prohibition and any kindred subject has not the ghost of a chance with our English press. I regret this very much because I think it is the finest press in the world; but I am afraid it is going to have a bad effect on American and British relationships!

While it seems unlikely that this distortion of prohibition news will be allowed to affect adversely Anglo-American relations, the time cannot be far distant when English public opinion is going to demand that its own newspapers cease falsification of the facts and give the English public the opportunity to judge the case accurately for itself.

Natural Resources a Trust

CALVIN COOLIDGE, to whom the cause of natural conservation makes a strong appeal, recently said that "we hold the resources of our country as a trust."

With this conception of conservation, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, is in accord. In recently proclaiming Conservation Week in New York, he set an example which may well be widely emulated. His proclamation closely followed his approval of a bill rounding out the Adirondack Park by the addition of 1,500,000 acres and his advocacy of an amendment to the State Constitution for an extension of the State's ambitious reforestation program.

Conservation, in the Governor's use of the term, applies to woods and streams, the guarding of the waters against taint, the protection of wild life and the holding of great preserves for the recreation of the people.

He appropriately points out that forests are of great value in themselves and are the guardians of water for all purposes, as they are the sources of the rivers and defenses against sudden floods. The New York State College of Forestry, emphasizing the dangers of diminished water supply through removal of forests, estimates that a tree is worth a gallon of water every day of the sixty years which it takes to reach maturity.

Every state which has not already done so might well set aside one week each year to bring to the attention of the people the great public benefits dependent upon the wise use and perpetuation of forests. New York a few years ago was shocked into conservation activity by the realization that whereas it once stood first among the states in the production of lumber, it is now in twenty-seventh place. Now every week has virtually become conservation week in the Empire State. The recent addition to the Adirondack Park increases its total area to 4,604,000 acres, making it the largest public park in the United States, greater even than Yellowstone National Park.

As ex-President Coolidge has pointed out: "Idle forest land has scrapped schools, factories, railroads and towns; it has dotted the land with abandoned farms; it has created a migratory population." Conversely, to restore denuded forest lands to productivity will in time repair some of the damage and waste of previous generations and bring back the lost beauty and prosperity of many sections. Meanwhile, it is well to remember that a tree saved is as good as a tree grown.

My Kingdom for a Vitamin!

PERHAPS if the famous poets had known about vitamins they would have written some of their poetry differently. For he who wrote, for instance, "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" or Marston who adapted this line to "A man! a man! My kingdom for a man!" and "A fool! a fool! My coxcomb for a fool!" would surely have seen an opportunity to call similarly for one of the lately popularized vitamins.

Be that as it may, however, the fact remains that recently Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, of the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn., made some sweeping statements in an article in the April issue of Everybody's Health, a publication of the Minnesota Public Health Association, that would have made even Shakespeare hesitate before offering too high a price for even the most recently impounded members of the species.

"It is a thoughtless or ignorant person," Dr. Alvarez wrote in part, "who would worry about the vitamin content of the diet. Everyone who eats sensibly has enough vitamins stored in his body to tide through a few weeks or even months of semi-starvation." Yet at almost the very same moment that the public was reading Dr. Alvarez's views, Prof. A. M. Pappenheimer, of Columbia University, and Dr. Marianne Goettsche, of the Storrs experimental station, Storrs, Conn., were telling the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, meeting in Montreal, that medical science is now on the trail of a new vitamin, on the ground of experiments conducted with more than 100 chickens! It really is difficult to see how a few generations ago people managed to get along at all without being consciously on intimate terms with even a single vitamin.

Dr. Alvarez referred to the entire matter as the "vitamin mania of the twentieth century," and virtually assured his readers that if a person eats a normal mixed diet, such as the ordinary individual is brought up to eat, the vitamins will look out for themselves. It would be difficult to find a more fitting conclusion to a discussion on this subject than a verse from a poem entitled, "A Little More Scotch," printed a few weeks ago in the column "Tonics and Sedatives," in the Journal of the American Medical Association. It reads:

> Ye've tolt me a lot aboot Vitamin D
> An' hoo it is got frae squash an' the pea,
> But gi'e me ma porridge alang till I dee,
> An' poke a' th' vitamins intil yer e'e.

The Miner-Mayor's Opportunity

ANTON JOSEPH CERMAK, native son of Bohemia, has an opportunity that few foreign-born citizens of America have ever had. Taking office as Mayor of Chicago following his victory over William Hale Thompson, he comes to the direction of Chicago's city government in one of the periods of its greatest need. Chicago has outgrown its public machinery. It is floundering ahead amid great waste, living entirely on borrowed money and paying for it at 6 per cent, and it can find use for an unlimited amount of wisdom in its progress during the coming four years of Mr. Cermak's term. Also it wants a reduction in crime.

Chicago's new Mayor stands between two great forces. As the Democratic leader of Illinois, he is a machine politician and encompassed by "the boys." On the other side is the Chicago public which asks as perhaps rarely before for service from its Mayor. Fortunately Mr. Cermak has a practical understanding of the business side of local government. He has the ability to conduct the affairs of Chicago, and he has a desire to be well thought of. Therein lies his political safety. Chicago is Republican, and it will swing back to a Republican Mayor four years hence if Mr. Cermak does not convince it otherwise by the mayoralty record he has just started to write.

In his earlier days the liquor question helped to bring Mr. Cermak into local prominence and to push him along in politics. However, he will now find that Old World drinking customs can be promoted with much less grace by the Mayor of an American city than by an obscure propagandist.

The new Mayor of Chicago has a marvelous opportunity to become an inspiration to millions of worthy American citizens of foreign extraction and to such youth of other lands as look toward America. A miner's boy, with little schooling and no friends, has become Mayor of the fourth city of the world. Mr. Cermak is a self-made man, but the most important part of him is still in the making. If he keeps politics in its place and makes the most of himself and his city, he will bring new honors to his name, his city, his country and even his native land. Few have so much to strive for.

Editorial Notes

The term "Crusaders," as the name of an organization opposed to prohibition, has struck many as inappropriate. Such refer to the dictionary, for instance, where one may read in part: "3. Any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a crusade against intemperance." It has remained for the American Issue to suggest a fitting devolution of this honored word: Crusaders, cursaders, curse-aiders.

"Yale Men Get $3000 in Fourth Year Out," reads a headline. Some men in the laboring crafts earn $3000 at the end of five years' apprenticeship. But there's this difference—the Yale man has only just started, while the other man has reached his goal.

"Be Kind to Animals Week," from April 20 to 25, should be regarded as the official spring opening of a year's careful regard for mankind's four-footed friends.

Just now the great race is between spring and the vanishing coal pile.

Budget Day—and How It Keeps Its Secrets

By A. G. LIAS

OF THE millions who will be eagerly scanning their evening newspapers on April 27 to see what fate the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has in store for them for the ensuing year, how many will give a thought to the months of painstaking endeavor which have gone to the preparation of the national balance sheet?

Budget Day really began six months ago. On October 1, the British Treasury sent a formal request to the spending departments to get ready their estimates for the ensuing financial year. By February these had all been received and duly checked by the estimating clerk, whose eagle eye must see to it that each item has been properly authorized. Meanwhile, other officials have been busy working out the probable yield of the taxes if continued on the existing basis. If there is likely to be a surplus the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the pleasant task of working out how much taxation he can afford to remit. This year, he has the less agreeable duty of deciding how many fresh taxes he must ask Parliament to impose.

* * *

The budget is decided on quite a while before the Chancellor makes his speech in the House of Commons. Indeed, it is all in print several days beforehand. In spite of the fact that stock exchanges the world over are eagerly awaiting the information the speech contains, no information as to its contents has ever been known to leak out beforehand. And the speech is so timed that the Chancellor withholds his announcement of changes in taxation until the London Stock Exchange is closed. So when business starts again the next day, all have had time to find out how they stand.

The most careful precautions are taken to preserve secrecy. The speech is printed on the government printing press in the Foreign Office building, where the compositors are under oath not to divulge its contents. Not only so, but the typesetting is so arranged that each man has only minute portions to set up. The final proof is seen by only one individual.

Every printed copy of the speech is numbered and a receipt is taken for every copy before it leaves the custody of the Treasury. Large bundles are sent to the House of Commons a few hours before the Chancellor "opens" the budget. When his speech is finished they are distributed to the members.

The word "budget," for all its Anglo-Saxon appearance, is really French. The original form was "bougette," meaning "a little bag." That is why even today the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he makes his annual speech on the finances of the country, is said to "open" the budget. The "bag" once, of course, was the receptacle from which the financial wizard conjured the information which was to bring smiles or groans from the expectant audience of taxpayers. Some modern chancellors, however, have not merely done without the bag, but have almost dispensed with notes. Winston Churchill on one occasion was content with a handful of figures on a half sheet of note paper, although his speech lasted over four hours.

* * *

It is the custom for the Opposition to congratulate the Chancellor formally on his budget statement regardless of the fact that the next six or eight weeks will be taken up with a series of attempts on the part of the Opposition to pull the budget to pieces. The House of Commons goes into committee for this discussion so that members may have an opportunity to speak more than once if they want to. While these discussions are in progress, the Speaker vacates the chair and his place is taken by a chairman. This is a survival from the old days, long since departed, when the Speaker was the nominee of the sovereign and was regarded, perhaps with some justification, as biased—even sometimes as a spy.

In former times, the budget had to be piloted not only through the House of Commons, but through the House of Lords as well. Since the passing of the Parliament Act in 1911, however, the Lords no longer have any voice in financial matters. After being adopted by the Commons, the budget bill goes to the Lords with a certificate from the Speaker that it is a money bill. This means that, if it is not passed unchanged by the peers within one month, it will be presented for the royal assent without further ado. Since in practice the Crown no longer has the right to veto legislation, the control of the budget is thus entirely a matter for the House of Commons, and, specifically, of course, for the Government of the day.

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While the budget is under discussion, the Cabinet must be on the qui vive all the time. A defeat on any item is equivalent to a vote of no confidence. Mr. MacDonald's Government has been outvoted several times during the last few months and has gracefully accepted the rebuff without resigning. It may be expected to face many tight corners during the next three months while it is piloting the budget into port. It must win each encounter, or surrender before the vote is taken, for if it is defeated on the budget it can hope for no quarter.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

A Change of Policy

THE dissolution of the contract between the Soviet Supreme Economic Council and the MacDonald and Carter engineering firm, of Chicago, which had been engaged in planning new industrial enterprises, especially flour mills and cement factories in the Soviet Union, is perhaps indicative of a new tendency on the Soviet side to engage foreign specialists directly, without the mediation of firms. Some of the employees of the MacDonald and Carter company have been invited to remain in Russia on an individual basis. This method of concluding separate contracts with individual specialists may recommend itself to the Soviet authorities for economic and other reasons. The foreign specialist with no experience in post-revolutionary Russia who may consider signing such a contract would be well advised to remember that living conditions in Russia are quite different from those in most other countries and, perhaps, to seek the advice of someone with first-hand knowledge of present-day Russian conditions. In considering the financial terms of such a contract it is particularly important to remember that Soviet rubles are an authorized medium of currency only in Russia and cannot be used abroad or exchanged for foreign currency. A foreign specialist, therefore, should not take in rubles a larger part of his salary than he would reasonably expect to spend in the Soviet Union.

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Unused Coal Is Discovered

A recent organized search of the factories in Leningrad revealed considerable quantities of unused material, including 1500 tons of coal which had been reposing peacefully in storage for eighteen years, despite the fact that shortage of coal is a not uncommon complaint of Soviet factories. At the large "Red Putilov" metal works, unused imported equipment to the value of $1,000,000 was discovered. The search indicated that instructions which are issued for the utilization of the "internal resources" of factories are sometimes neglected.

* * *

Technicians Punished

Severe punishment has been meted out to eleven engineers and technicians employed in the construction of the Kuznetzk steel plant in Siberia, who left their posts without permission. It has been decided to remove them from whatever positions they may be holding now and to expel them from the trade union, which, under Soviet conditions, makes it very difficult for them to obtain work. At the present time, when there is a shortage of labor and especially of skilled specialists, it is sometimes not easy to hold the latter at difficult and uncomfortable places, such as new construction enterprises are apt to be. So there is a tendency to apply severe disciplinary measures in order to keep these enterprises fully staffed.

* * *

"Militant" Philosophy

Soviet phraseology is nothing if not militant. One constantly reads of "storming technique," of repairing "breaches on the industrial front," of victories or defeats, as the case may be, on "the educational front." Now this martial terminology has invaded what in other countries is considered the placid field of philosophy. A new journal recently made its appearance with this announcement:

"For Leninist Philosophy": Organ of the Society of Militant Dialectic Materialists; Fighting Popular Philosophic Journal. It fights both against mechanistic revision and against idealistic distortions of materialistic dialectics. It fights against all forms of idealistic bourgeois and petty-bourgeois world outlook, against revision and opportunism. It fights against reactionary philosophic influences in contemporary theoretical natural science.

* * *

Conservatory Is No More

The Moscow State Conservatory, which was founded in 1866 by Nikolai Rubinstein, brother of the composer, Anton Rubinstein, is no more. It has been renamed the Higher Musical School of Felix Kon. The latter is an old revolutionary who now heads the Fine Arts Department of the Commissariat for Education. One can still read on the wall of the Small Hall of the Conservatory, in gilded letters, the names of students who received the gold medal, the highest honor within the gift of the Conservatory; and one finds among these names some which are internationally famous, such as Sergei Rachmaninoff, Reingold Gliere, Josef Lhevinne. The change in the former name of the Conservatory is considered suitable, in view of the transformation of its character, with the infusion of a greatly increased number of proletarian students and the emphasis on strenuous political activities and participation in the "drives" of one kind and another which are so characteristic of Soviet life.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Fountain Pen Has His Say

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was a commotion in my desk when I arrived home last night. I opened the desk, and there lay Mr. Gold Fountain Pen, talking aloud.

"Take me up, quickly," said Mr. Pen, "there's something to write down."

I replied, "Now, G. Fountain, what's on the tip of your point—what's the matter?"

Said G. F. P., "When you laid me down last night you put me, uncapped, on top of the Monitor of March 25. With my one eye I read the editorial, 'On Not Plucking Thorns for Flowers,' and it thrilled me to the top of my reservoir!"

"Well, well," I said, taking him gently up and putting some paper under his golden nose. "Now, Old Fount, what is this something to be writ down?"

Encouraged, G. Fountain's recording fluid began to trickle, and this is what was written: "That editorial on kindness to birds is just fine! It is quite small, and yet so big; just in good will—it's heart-to-heart, and running over with love."

"Well written, G. F. P.!" I commented.

"Yes, sir, Mr. Nature Lover, those editorial lines disclose the feelings of men who must love the birds as sunlight loves the air," replied the little instrument of super-might, "and there must be warm hearts whence such thoughts outward flow."

"Sure, old pal," I said. "You are a philosopher encased in an armor of gold, a worthy ally of good thought! So, together, we'll sign a name and cheerfully affix it—without a single thought of fame: Sincerely yours, for men and birds,"

Chicago, Ill. DIXIT.

"The Flag With the Stars in It"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The "amusing examples of English" sometimes met with in foreign countries, and cited by two correspondents in the January 31 and March 17 issues of the Monitor, have had the effect of rousing at least one reader's risibilities, together with the inevitable "Now I'll tell one." So here goes:

I wonder how many readers will "remember way back" in 1898, when one of such "amusing examples" was fairly current. It seems that some American tourists in Italy saw an account of Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, but, being unable to read in Italian, they called for the services of an interpreter.

They were treated to a fine example of Italian translated into faultless English, and all went well until they came to the account of a celebration which was held in an American city.

At this point they were momentarily puzzled on hearing the interpreter read that the band played "The Flag With the Stars in It," and "It Will Be Extremely Warm in the City This Evening." Then all of a sudden they recognized in the titles, as translated, none other than "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Boston, Mass. CLAUDE E. SAUNIER.

Filippo Brunelleschi—Architect

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend and I decided one morning to visit Leighton House, frequented much more by visitors from abroad than by Londoners! We found it very interesting, and admired the tiny Arab Hall with its tiles mostly 300 years old, and beautiful colored windows brought from Damascus by Lord Leighton for he loved travel; and other evidences of visits to the East are to be seen, too.

However, we were especially interested in a picture painted by him when he was twenty or twenty-one, and wondered why a young man should pick on such a subject. It depicted the architect Brunelleschi, lying where he could view his wonderful architectural triumph of the day, and he is surrounded by many friends. This scene occupies the foreground, and in the distance rises the great dome of the cathedral in Florence.

That very afternoon Filippo Brunnelleschi formed the subject of the "One Minute Biography" in the Monitor.

London, Eng (MISS) MARGARET J. SINCLAIR.